Illustrated Midland News.

SWAIN SC.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

PUBLISHED AT 108, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 17s. 6d. POST FREE.

CONTENTS.—MAY 7.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—PORTRAIT OF THE LATE DAVID COX; A BIRMINGHAM STREET SKETCH; THE CONVENT OF THE POOR CLARES, BADDESLEY CLINTON, WARWICKSHIRE; BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS FACTORY (FULL PAGE PICTURE); MEET OF THE NORTH COTSWOLD HOUNDS AT DUMBLETON, WORCESTERSHIRE; EMIGRANTS LEAVING NEW STREET STATION, BIRMINGHAM; THE A.B.C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN (FOUR ILLUSTRATIONS); "HER 78TH OFFENCE," A BIRMINGHAM POLICE COURT SKETCH; THE SEMIEN MOUNTAINS, ABYSSINIA; CUPID'S DREAM; CHAPOW, &c.

LETTERPRESS.—A new National Drill Ground; Biography of the late David Cox; the Convent Debate; Table Talk; Mr. Disraeli's new Novel, "Lothair;" More Fenianism; Alleged Plot to Assassinate the Emperor Napoleon; the North Cotswold Hounds; Mr. Bellew's Readings; Byron's Grave; the Proposed Mason Statue; Birmingham Fish Market; Education of the Blind; the Northumberland Tapestries; "Cupid's Dream" (Poetry); Literary and Musical Reviews; the A.B.C. of Ornamental Design; List of New Patents; Science and Industry; the Gossip; Sports and Pastimes; News of the Midlands; at Home and Abroad; Editorial Notes, &c.

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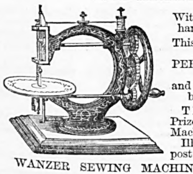

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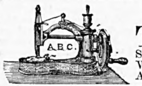

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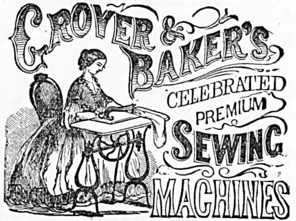

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PERAMBULATORS, 30s., 42s. Rocking Horses, 21s., 30s. Nursery Yachts, 30s., 42s. Baby Jumpers, 10s. Croquet, 15s., 18s., 21s. Clubs and Schools supplied, &c.—Mead & Co., Old Mansion House, 73, Cheapside.

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WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others.—PRIZE MEDALS. London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Gold from £15 15s.; Silver from £6 6s.—68, Cornhill; 230, Regent-street; and 76, Strand.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

The Countess Cowper and family will occupy Brocket Hall, Herts, for a few weeks.

Captain and Mrs. Georges have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Oakfield, Leamington.

The Grand Caledonian fancy dress ball will take place on June 24.

Lady Manners's ball is fixed for the 17th of May, at her residence in Stratford-place.

Lord Thorold and Miss Thorold have returned to Rutland-gate from Syston Park, Grantham.

Her Majesty will hold a Drawing Room, on Tuesday, the 10th of May, at Buckingham Palace.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Viscountess Beaconsfield have returned to Grosvenor-gate from Worthing.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived in town from Kimbolton Castle, for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Harrington and the Ladies Stanhope have arrived in town from Elvaston, Derbyshire, for the season.

The marriage of Lady Harriet Gordon with Mr. Lindsay will take place to-day (Saturday), at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

On Tuesday evening the Princess Christian was safely confined of a daughter at Frogmore. Both are doing well.

The Earl of Morley returned to town on Saturday from visiting Lord and Lady Wharncliffe at Wortley Hall, near Sheffield.

Mr. and Mrs. Hemming and family have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-place, from Bentley Manor, Worcestershire, for the season.

Her Majesty has forwarded a donation of £50 towards the building fund for the erection of a new wing to the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria-park.

The marriage of the Hon. Seton Montgomerie, brother of the Earl of Eglinton, with Miss Williams, youngest daughter of Colonel Peers Williams, is fixed to take place early in June.

The Earl and Countess Grey have arrived at their residence on Carlton House-terrace from visiting, on their way south, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Meynell Ingram.

The Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and family have left Wentworth, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, for Coollattin, county Wicklow. They are expected at their residence in Grosvenor-square about the middle of May.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Hon. Elizabeth Denison, daughter of the late Lord Londesborough, and the Rev. George C. Dickinson, son of the late Sir Richard Dickinson, R.N.

The Queen has addressed an autograph letter to the Countess de Grey and Ripon, expressive of her condolence and sympathy on her sad affliction by the assassination of her brother, Mr. Vyner.

Prince Arthur will come home from Canada, per transport, with the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. His Royal Highness will probably be subsequently appointed to do duty with a cavalry regiment. The Prince is receiving a sound and practical military education, and from the interest which he takes in his duties there can be little doubt that he will make a good soldier.

MIDLAND MANUFACTURES.

The usual monthly statement of Midland manufactures for March has just been issued by the Board of Trade. The chief food imports have materially increased. Imports of salted meats and flour have fallen off as compared with March, 1869. The imports of copper are unchanged, while as regards silk ribbons, the only other article of local interest, the value of the imported goods has risen from £118,900 in March last year to £171,800 in the past month. The total value of the exports of iron is £1,690,741, as compared with £1,529,551 last year. The following are the figures:—

	Month of March.		Three Months.	
Iron.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
Pig and puddled....	£169,815	£208,407	£350,664	£448,809
Bar, angle, &c.......	256,086	234,373	626,817	560,126
Railroad	504,467	564,261	1,119,510	1,683,765
Wire	37,848	38,719	106,228	105,500
Telegraphic ditto ..	29,337	71,813	89,507	145,432
Castings	53,095	77,752	143,522	162,329
Hoops, sheets, &c. ..	174,898	169,324	469,983	445,636
Wrought of all sorts	180,052	209,430	465,772	522,358
Old iron	28,505	31,702	84,298	106,056
Steel unwrought....	95,448	84,960	228,992	198 879

In all branches of hardware and cutlery ware there is a general increase in heavier descriptions, such as tools, &c., the demand from France, India, and the States has improved. General hardware has largely increased, mainly due to the Hanse Towns, Australia, and "other countries."

	Month of March.		Three Months.	
Hardware and Cutlery.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
Cutlery.............	£39,862	£43,206	£111,187	£119,035
Tools, &c.	59,571	62,596	129,684	140,083
General hardware ..	252,226	314,291	662,145	764,424

The figures relating to copper and brass, earthenware and porcelain, glass and miscellaneous, are as follows:—

	Month of March.		Three Months.	
Copper and Brass.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
Unwrought copper..	£64,082	£108,714	£164,621	£246,983
Wrought, &c.	143,236	167,667	421,190	541,008
Brass...............	255,192	303,005	675,854	154,588
Earthenware and Porcelain.	Month of March. 1869.	1870.	Three Months. 1869.	1870.
Earthenware........	£170,509	£142,285	£404,380	£391,269
Porcelain...........	3,430	2,996	8,875	1,013
Glass.	Month of March. 1869.	1870.	Three Months. 1869.	1870.
Flint	£23,870	£27,573	£67,149	£65,612
Window	12,918	11,460	25,344	23,943
Common Bottles....	32,980	32,542	87,958	81,535
Plate	10,831	11,112	29,398	26,441
Miscellaneous Articles.	Month of March, 1869.	1870.	Three Months. 1869.	1870.
Alkali	£119,310	£119,891	£307,716	£294,730
Arms (small)	46,232	23,896	109,806	70,259
Ammunition........	31,923	39,801	80,045	104,385
Beer and Ale........	190,560	194,114	532,304	575,446
Boots and Shoes	98,167	99,713	319.829	266,710
Carriages (railway)	7,640	21,838	10,540	39,802
Carriages	5,445	6,051	14,434	13,593
Coals, &c.	405,492	474,305	1,053,109	1,146,649
Cordage and Twine	35,281	39,930	71,191	75,117
Carpets	153,280	157,205	339,072	432,374
Drugs, &c.	51,424	79,055	141,384	184,020
Jewellery, &c.	40,397	43,630	106,464	101,308
Ribbons	9,258	5,756	19,026	18,826
Salt	37,357	21,898	81.500	61,090
Saddlery	23,798	25,285	75,432	69,276
Soap	[illegible]	20,732	49,651	53,083
Tin Plates	258,211	213,784	606,489	487,890

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

THE VIVIAN-WATERFORD DIVORCE CASE.

In the Divorce Court on Tuesday Lord Penzance granted a fortnight's additional delay in the Vivian-Waterford case, to allow the Queen's Proctor time to consider whether he should intervene or not.

THE BORTHWICK PEERAGE CLAIM.

The House of Lords decided on Tuesday that Mr. Cunningham Borthwick had established his claim to the baronetcy of Borthwick, in the peerage of Scotland, through his connection with Henry Lord Borthwick, whose right to the dignity was declared by the House of Lords in 1762.

BROTHERS AT VARIANCE.

On Friday the Law Lords gave judgment in the cause in which Lord Charles George Archibald Hamilton was the appellant, and his brother, the Duke of Hamilton, respondent, relative to the validity of certain deeds of entail. Their Lordships affirmed the interlocutor appealed from, and dismissed the appeal, with costs.

A NAIL MANUFACTURER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At the Bromsgrove Petty Sessions on Tuesday, before Captain Bourne and Messrs. R. Smallwood and W. E. Everitt, Henry Spencer, nail manufacturer, of Netherton, Dudley, was charged with feloniously receiving nails, knowing them to have been stolen, the property of E. Hadley and Son, of Catshill, Bromsgrove. Mr. East, of Birmingham, appeared for the defence. Several witnesses having been examined, the Magistrates committed prisoner for trial at the Worcester Quarter Sessions. They agreed to take bail—himself in £100 and two sureties in £50 each. Messrs. Job Garret, coalmaster, Dudley, and Thomas Garbett, chartermaster, Netherton, became bail for prisoner, who was liberated from custody.

THE ROBBERY FROM A WARDER AT WARWICK.

At the Warwick Borough Sessions, before Sir J. E. Wilmot, Bart., Recorder, Emma Marshall (31), charwoman, was charged with stealing £44, the moneys of Henry Makepeace ; Mr. Clifford prosecuted. Prosecutor, who is a warder at the County Gaol, resided in Market-street, Warwick, with his wife, mother, and daughter. The prisoner was occasionally employed at the house, charing ; and on Friday, the 18th of last March, she was engaged there in packing up goods previous to removal. On that day the prosecutor had, in a box up-stairs, the sum of £93 10s., which he had committed to the care of his mother. On the 23rd his attention was called to the money, when he discovered there was only £49 10s. remaining. When charged with the robbery, prisoner said if she had taken the money she was drunk, and did not know what had become of it. She was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

"THE LONG FIRM."

Some members of "the long firm" have been before Mr. Lushington, at the Thames Police Court. Isaac Ansell, general dealer ; Charles Aaron, merchant, Abraham Aaron (his son), hawker ; John Francis, commission agent ; and Isaac Solomon, clerk, were brought up on remand, charged with conspiring to defraud manufacturers and tradesmen in London, Walsall, Birmingham, and other places, of large quantities of goods under false and fraudulent pretences.—Mr. William Williams, of 23, Addle-street, Wood-street, City, said he knew the prisoners. He was on the premises of Cavender and Son about a month ago. Solomons asked him, in the presence of the elder Aaron and Francis, if he had got any memorandum papers, to which he replied in the negative. The prisoner said that it would be as well if he had some, and in the course of the day he received from them a quantity of printed business memorandum papers, headed "From W. Williams and Co., factors and manufactory agents, 23, Addle-street, Wood-street, London, E.C." The witness put in copies of the "memorandum" papers similar to those used by most respectable firms in town and country. About a week before that, Francis asked him to become a referee for the firm of Cavender and Co., to which he consented. He acted on the supposition that the firm was a respectable and genuine one. The order for the bacon obtained from Mr. Hedges, of Birmingham, was in the handwriting of Solomons. A memorandum paper was handed to the witness by Mr. Young, and he said the reference was in his handwriting, and it was addressed to Mr. Hedges, in Birmingham. Mr. Young read the reference on the "memorandum," as follows: —"To Mr. David Hedges, No. 6, Spiceal-street, Birmingham.—London. Sir, Replying to your favour of the 5th, referring to Cavender and Sons, 12, Cannon-street, Whitechapel-road, London, we have known them for some time, and are doing business with them, and we believe them to be respectable and trustworthy people.—We are, sir, yours, W. Williams and Co."—Ansell was discharged ; the other prisoners were committed to Newgate for trial.

MEN IN WOMEN'S CLOTHES.

At Bow-street Police Court a great crowd assembled on Friday morning to hear the evidence against two gentlemen who had been detected by the police in frequenting the Strand Theatre dressed as women. Their names were Ernest Boulton, aged twenty-two, of 43, Shirland-road, Paddington, gentleman, and Frederick William Park, aged twenty-three, of 13, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, law-student. Hugh Alexander Mundell, aged twenty-three, of 158, Buckingham Palace-road, gentleman, was charged with having been found in company with the other prisoners, but he told the police, and assured the magistrate, that he believed they were women. He had met them on the previous evening, and had agreed to accompany them to the theatre. The evidence of the police went to show that the prisoners were dressed in a fashionable manner as women—in fact they appeared in court attired as they were at the theatre on the previous evening. Boulton was dressed in a fashionable crimson silk, trimmed with white lace, and he wore a flaxen wig with plaited chignon. His arms and neck were bare. He had bracelets and a white lace shawl round his shoulders. Park wore a green satin dress with panier, flaxen wig curled, white kid gloves, bracelets, and black lace shawl over his shoulders. At the theatre one of them went into the ladies' cloak-room and asked to have his dress pinned up. Various articles of ladies' dress were found at their lodgings. A detective had seen Boulton and Park, dressed as women, about the neighbourhood of Brunswick-square and in the Holborn Casino, talking to gentleman, for the past year. For the defence it was contended that the charge of felony had not been made out, and that unless it was shown that the prisoners were out for an unlawful purpose they had committed no offence. In fact, that it was a mere lark on their part. Mr. Flowers (with severity) said it was a lark that had evidently been carried on for a long time. He had a doubt about Mundell, who might have been deceived, as he (Mr. Flowers) would have certainly been. Mr. Abrams said it was a stupid act of folly. Mr. Flowers said it might have been that the prisoners went about for an immoral purpose, and for the purpose of getting gentlemen into their rooms and extorting money from them. The magistrate then remanded the prisoners, and allowed Mundell to be liberated on his own recognizance in £100 to appear. He should refuse, however, to accept bail for Boulton and Park.

Joseph Booth, 13 years of age, telegraph messenger, Radcliffe, was killed on Friday at Radcliffe Railway Station, whilst interfering with the brake of a luggage train.

A telegram from Alexandria announces that a new palace at Ramleh, near that city, which has just been constructed for the Khedive, at a cost of about £200,000, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's-hill, and 56, Ann-street, Birmingham.)

Improved modes of treating metallic ores and materials, and obtaining metallic and chemical products therefrom, and for utilising some of the waste products from smelting works, chemical works, tinplate works, and galvanising works, and paper mills, and for improvements in furnaces and apparatus in carrying out the same. C. Crockford, Holywell, Flintshire.

Improvements in furnaces and crucibles for melting steel and other metals, and in furnaces for heating steel and iron. J. M. Stanley, Sheffield.

An improved stick or stem for umbrellas, parasols, whips, and other handles. J. and H. Tracy, London.

Improvements in water-closets. J. Ingleton, Glasgow.

Improvements in lubricators. J. Maiden, Oldham, Lancashire.

Improvements in sewing and embroidering machines. F. Taylor, Nottingham.

Improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel, and in apparatus therefor ; parts of the improvements being also applicable to furnaces of various kinds, and parts to some motive-power purposes. W. Gorman, Glasgow.

Improvements in apparatus for breaking-down coal. J. G. Jones, Blaina, near Newport, Monmouthshire.

Improvements in terriers or ground augers. A. Bohlken, Varel, Oldenburg.

Certain improvements in machinery for engraving cylinders used in printing. W. and J. and F. W. Edmondson and R. Cuncliffe, Manchester.

Improvements in the construction of hydraulic presses and other hydraulic machinery. R. Wilson, Pabricroft, near Manchester.

An improved mode of and apparatus for lighting and extinguishing gas by electricity. D. Miles, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S. (A communication from the New England Electric Gaslighting Company, Boston, U.S.)

Improvements in excise ink bottles, and other ink bottles and inkstands. E. F. Goodall, Birmingham.

A new or improved pipe wrench. A. Ripley and J. Wormald, Southwark, Surrey.

An improved self-acting escape valve for drawing off the condensed fluids from steam engines, pipes, and other steam vessels. S. Chatwood and J. Crompton, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.

Improvements in vices. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from J. Simpson, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.)

Improvements in the manufacture of cements. J. Thomlinson, Carlisle.

Improved apparatus for folding printed sheets of paper, and for cutting and folding printed sheets of paper as they issue from the printing machine. W. E. Newton, London. (A communication from R. M. Hoe, New York, U.S.)

An improved method of raising navigable vessels or other heavy bodies above the surface of the water. B. B. de Morell, London.

Improvements in bottles for holding poisons and other preparations. T. F. Lynch, London.

Improvements in apparatus for washing, wringing, and mangling. G. H. Ellis, London.

Improvements in the construction of steam vessels and sailing vessels, and in apparatus employed for the better accommodation of passengers on board such vessels, and for lessening or preventing sea-sickness. H. Bessemer, London.

Improvements in hydraulic apparatus for raising and forcing water. W. B. Leachman, Leeds, Yorkshire.

Improvements in sewing machines. A. V. Newton, London. (A communication from C. Lennig, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S.)

Improvements in treating iron ores, and in processes and apparatuses for the production of cast steel where such ores are employed. C. W. Siemens, Westminster.

Improvements in ladders. G. H. Ellis, London.

Improvements in the manufacture of hollow cast iron cooking utensils, and in the means or apparatus employed therefor or connected therewith, part of which apparatus is applicable to the moulding of other articles. J. Neilson, Glasgow (N.B.)

Improvements in apparatus for working or locking or securing railway points and signals. J. Saxby and J. S. Farmer, Kilburn, Middlesex.

Improvements in the means and utensils employed with apparatus used in cooking, combining arrangements for burning a light, forming a complete kitchener. E. Stevens, London.

A new or improved application of machinery for treating grain in order to obtain certain products therefrom. J. Polson, Paisley, Renfrewshire, N. B.

(Patents upon which the £50 Stamp Duty has been paid.)

Improvements in the manufacture of cartridges for breechloading arms. C. E. Brooman. (A communication from A. J. H. Parent, France.)

An improved packing for stuffing-boxes. G. Davies, London. (A communication from J. B. Miller, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.)

Improvements in spring mattresses or beds and bedsteads. E. Krieghoff, Toronto, Canada.

Improvements in apparatus used in getting coal, stone, and other minerals, T. W. Bunning, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and W. Cochrane, Seghill-house, Northumberland.

Improvements in machinery for preparing clay, and for making bricks, tiles, and similar articles. T. R. Crampton, London.

Improvements in the manufacture of single and double box pickers for looms. A. Cooper, Birmingham.

Improvements in the construction of the standards and other parts of scales and beams for weighing purposes, and for the mode of connecting the same. J. Walker, Sheffield.

Improvements in the manufacture of ornamental chains and bands. J. Lancelott, Birmingham.

Improvements in typographic printing machines. A. M. Clark, London. (A communication from A. H. Marinoni, Paris.)

Improvements in converting cast iron into wrought iron and steel. J. Heaton, Derbyshire.

THE CONVENT DEBATE.

On Monday night, at eleven o'clock, the House of Commons resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Cogan's motion that the order for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the state of monastic institutions should be discharged. Every part of the House was full. A stormy debate and a critical division were expected; and the anticipation was not wholly falsified. Mr. Newdegate began the discussion by endeavouring, in accordance with Mr. Gladstone's request, to explain the exact scope and purpose of his motion. But the honourable gentleman (says the *Telegraph*) does not number among his many good qualities the gift of lucid exposition.

All that the House learned from his speech was, that the motion for inquiry into the character and increase of monasteries, and into the terms on which they hold their property, meant what it did mean. A more unpromising commencement to a great discussion it would be difficult to imagine. The complexion of the debate was entirely changed, however, when, by vociferous cries, Mr. Winterbotham was chosen from a crowd of applicants for the honour of addressing the House. Mr. Winterbotham is a Protestant among Protestants, and a Dissenter among Dissenters. He hates much that is Church of England as well as much that is Roman Catholic. As he frankly told the House, he destests all priesthoods from the bottom of his heart. Amid the boisterous cheers and laughter of the House, he contemptuously said that the English converts from Rome were drawn solely from the three classes of women, parsons, and priests. A speech more distasteful to the Roman Catholic members it would be hard to imagine; and yet Mr. Winterbotham was Mr. Newdegate's chief opponent. Root and branch, he proposed to sweep away the order for the appointment of the select committee.

After Mr. Davenport-Bromley came Mr. Gladstone, who explained what course the Government meant to take. He frankly admitted that he regretted the decision to which the House had come, when it had voted in favour of Mr. Newdegate's motion for the appointment of the select committee, because he thought that such a committee would do no good, and would leave a balance of evil and ill-will. He would, therefore, vote against the retention of the order for the appointment of the select committee. On the other hand, he would not give an unqualified assent to Mr. Cogan's motion for that purpose. Out of deference to the decision already pronounced by the House, he would not, by a formal vote, signify an absolute denial of the proposition that the conventual system of England demanded inquiry. But, to give the inquiry a practical aim, and to save the feelings of the Roman Catholic community, he proposed to eliminate from the terms of Mr. Newdegate's motion all reference to the "existence, character, and increase" of the convents, and confine it to the question of the property which was held in trust for their use, and of the law under which that property was maintained. The discipline of the convents, the treatment of the nuns and monks, the kind of authority exercised by the bishops, the manner in which it was put forth, and all the other subjects which would fall under the head of an inquiry into the character of the institutions, were to be left out of view. Nothing was kept but the questions, From what property do the convents benefit, how is it held, by whom, under what law, subject to what conditions, and are those conditions fair? The proposal was received by the House, if not with enthusiasm, at least without dissent. The motion for discharging the order to appoint the committee was carried by 270 votes against 160 ; and the second motion, that the inquiry should be confined to the subject of the property alone, was carried by 348 votes against 57. Thus, a little before two o'clock, peaceably ended what promised to be a tempestuous as well as a critical debate.

BIRTHS.

Latham.—On the 28th ult., at Lichfield, the wife of the Rev. B. Latham, of a son.

Dugdale.—On the 30th ult., Mrs. Dugdale, Wroxall Abbey, Warwickshire, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Robinson—Craig.—On the 26th ult., at St. Mark's Church, Winshill, Burton-on-Trent, by the Rev. P. French, the Rev. J. H. Robinson, of Blakedown, Worcestershire, to Harriet Duncan, youngest daughter of the late J. Craig, Esq., Horsehead House, county Cork.

Crosher—Rushforth.—On the 30th ult., at All Saints' Church, Loughborough, by the Ven. Archdeacon Fearon, Richard Crosher, Esq., Forestfield, to Sarah Jane, youngest daughter of the late Charles W. Rushforth. No cards.

DEATHS.

Colt.—On the 30th ult., at Hill Vicarage, Gloucestershire, Dame Ellen Cotton Colt, the dear wife of the Rev. Sir Edward H. V. Colt, Bart., aged 60.

Annand.—On the 1st inst., at Eaton House, Leamington, Sophia Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Annand, of Roade, in the county of Northampton, aged 25.

Clapton.—On the 2nd inst., at Stamford, Jeremiah Clapton, Esq., in his 75th year.

Green.—On the 2nd inst., at Filey, the Rev. William Green, vicar of Muston.

Rumbold.—On the 30th ult., at Clifton, Gloucestershire, Georgina Augusta Dorothea, the youngest and beloved child of Charles J. A. Rumbold, aged two years.

Townley.—On the 29th ult., at Little Abington, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. Charles Townley, aged 75.

Paley-Graham.—On the 29th ult., at the Rectory, Blyborough, Lincolnshire, the Rev. William Paley-Graham, aged 53.

Smith.—On the 1st inst., suddenly, Samuel Smith, Brandwood Villa, King's Norton.

Beesley.—On the 2nd inst., of consumption, aged 19, Kate Beesley, of 101, Bloomsbury, Birmingham.

Drake.—On the 29th ult., of croup, aged 1 year and 5 months, Walter, only son of John Drake, 1, Park Road, Saltley, Birmingham.

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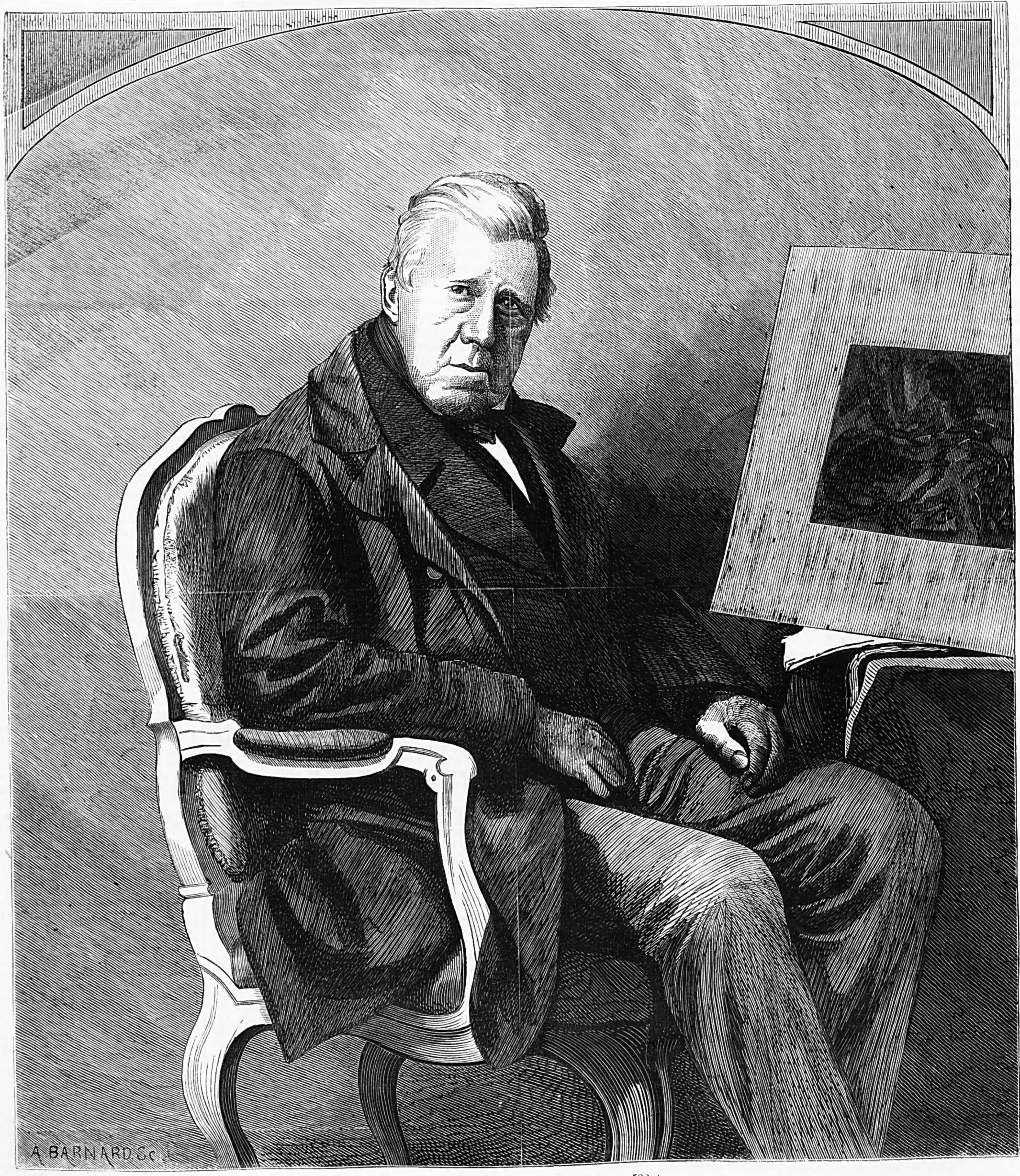

A. BARNARD Sc.

THE LATE DAVID COX. *(See page 582.)*

A NEW NATIONAL DRILL GROUND.

A PROPOSITION recently made by a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the New Forest should be used as a drill ground for the Army has, at the least, sufficient novelty about it to demand attention. For several years our principal military camp has been that at Aldershot, the chief merit of which is the vast space at disposal for the movements of a large military force such as that which is constantly assembled there. Besides this, Aldershot Camp has nothing, that we ever heard of, to recommend it; though its contiguity to the Metropolis may by some be considered an advantage. In the same county of Hampshire is Woolmer Camp, little known outside the district, and comparatively unknown in many parts of the shire in which it is situated. Yet at Woolmer a numerous force is encamped, having its field-days and sham fights the same as Aldershot has. Woolmer Forest is, however, situated in a remote part of the county of Hants, closely bordering on, if some parts of it are not in, Surrey; with only some inconsiderable towns in its vicinity.

With all the advantages which the New Forest possesses, it is surprising that it has never been adapted to the purposes of a national Drill Ground, There are 60,000 acres of Crown lands in the New Forest—the scene of RUFUS's death by the arrow of Sir WALTER TYREL. The writer ("R. E.") alluded to dwells with enthusiasm upon the many advantages of the New Forest over Aldershot and Woolmer. "It is compact, healthy, well-watered, of easy access by rail, and has magnificent roads. It is a valuable strategic accessory to the southern system of defence, as is shown by the careful report of the Volunteer Railway Staff Corps. In close proximity to much open land in Dorset and Wilts available at all events in autumn, it possesses itself every variety of ground. In it troops may be encamped all the year round as a nucleus for a school to which regiments may go for any prescribed course. Whatever can be taught at Aldershot can be better taught there, and its hill and valley, timber and open, afford facilities for all arms, for every sort of instruction, for actual field-works and encamping, greater than the arid wastes of Aldershot can supply, while its coast line (though private property) would enable the navy to assist at occasional rehearsals of the first act of the drama of national defence, namely the opposition to a landing, and the troops to visit some of the forts they would have to defend, and of which not twelve colonels in England, suddenly thrown into them, would know which doors to open and which to shut."

Its accessibility is another matter which should not be lost sight of. Troops requiring to be moved from Aldershot, Woolmer, Winchester, or Portsmouth garrison, might be conveyed directly to Southampton, and from thence ferried across Southampton Water to the outskirts of the New Forest; whilst the new camping-ground would be equally convenient to Christchurch, Dorchester, Weymouth, and other military stations.

An objection to Aldershot is that London is within too easy distance of the camp, and that it is an irresistible temptation to the officers; whilst the town of Aldershot in its turn demoralizes the men. No charge of this description can be laid against the proposed camping-ground. The New Forest is unused for all practical purposes, and there appears to be no reason why at least an attempt should not be made to utilise it in the form recommended by "R. E."

ROSSETER'S HAIR RESTORER is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

DAVID COX.

We present our readers with an engraving from a very admirable and scarce photograph, in few hands, of the portrait of that eminent British artist whose name stands at the head of this memoir. He was a native of Birmingham, being born in the year 1783, of humble parents, in a humble dwelling in Heath Mill-lane, Deritend (a suburb of Birmingham), not far from that ancient hostelrie, the "Old Crown" Inn, still existing; but birth-place and street have been swept away to make room for modern improvements. His father carried on the business of a whitesmith, and David was intended to be brought up to the same occupation, but his constitution, as he grew, proving to be weakly, he was considered to be unfitted for so laborious a craft. He early exhibited a taste for drawing, and executed a number of small pictures from prints, which he disposed of for trifling sums, and it was fondly imagined by his friends that one day he might be competent to earn his living by the use of his pencil. He painted subjects for lockets and the tops of snuff-boxes—which were of goodly dimensions in those days—and sold them to the shopkeepers. In course of time an opportunity for advancement was presented him, of which he availed himself with alacrity; he became assistant scene-painter at the Birmingham Theatre Royal, then under the management of the elder Macready; grinding the colours, cleaning the brushes, and preparing the canvas for his chief. With Macready and the players he travelled to Leicester and other towns; occasionally trying his powers upon the stage, in a subordinate character; once even, in the absence, from illness, of the regular performer, essaying the undignified part of pantaloon. At length, he found his way to London, still in the capacity of scene-painter to Macready, but his parents fearing he might become contaminated by his connection with the actors, importuned him to break off his engagement and give his attention to other pursuits. Having been bound to Macready by articles of agreement, for a given time, he could not accomplish this without the consent of his employer, who, being unwilling to lose his services, flatly refused to let him go. He was by this time installed as principal scene-painter at the Theatre, but his name was never announced on the bills, as being but of small account. This, on one occasion, greatly annoyed the young artist. A new piece was to be brought out—large placards were posted about the town, announcing the performers (all of them "stars"), with new and most beautiful scenery by the eminent Mr. Mallsticks, the great painter, of London! Poor Cox, who designed and painted the scenery, was completely ignored! On remonstrating with the manager, he was politely told to "go and be hanged! Who was he? Did he think that his unheard-of name would draw the public?" And he was soundly rated for his presumption. Cox's motto, "Honour to whom honour is due," was laughed to scorn, and he retired from "the presence" a mortified and disheartened man.

After a time Cox's mother wrote him again a very pressing letter, entreating him to leave the Theatre. He dared not show this letter to the manager, but read it to Mrs. Macready—thinking doubtless a mother would sympathise with a mother's anxieties—and besought her to use her influence with her husband to obtain his release, on account of the dangers in which his parents considered he was placed, and the prospect of his ultimate ruin. Arguments and entreaties at length prevailed. The wife's appeal speedily brought about the desired result, and David was set at liberty.

By the time young Cox left the service of Macready, his practice as a scene painter had given him facility in the use of the pencil, and he resumed his previous occupation of making drawings, which he sold at the shops. His prices for these works were exceedingly low, two guineas *per dozen* being his regular charge for subjects in Indian ink and sepia, which were purchased chiefly by country drawing masters, who visited London twice a year to buy patterns for their pupils. In wandering through the streets of the metropolis Cox made many a halt at the shops where pictures were exhibited for sale, attentively studying the best of these productions, and gathering hints for his own practice. The works of John Varley he particularly admired, and determined from his small savings to procure a few lessons from that artist. Varley's terms were half a guinea a lesson, a rather large sum for Cox in those days, and a sum which he could ill spare, but he was resolved to expend a little money to be put in the right way. Accordingly he waited on Varley, and received one or two lessons, paying the usual fee. On his third or fourth visit Varley asked him if he was an artist: "I am *trying* to become an artist," replied Cox. "Oh, then, come whenever you like, and see me work," rejoined Varley, "I will take no more money from *you.*"

Whilst David Cox was earning a precarious living in the manner indicated, a lady who kept a large boarding school at Hereford came to London to engage a drawing master. Cox, hearing of this, obtained an interview, exhibited his specimens, and the terms being agreed on, was appointed to the situation. In a short time he left for Hereford. He was charmed with the lovely scenery around that city, and worked early and late recording his impressions of all that he saw and admired. A large number of most beautiful drawings was the result of his labours. His teaching also was remunerative, as he was permitted to take private pupils, besides those he instructed at the school, so that in time he saved money enough to be enabled to build himself a cottage, just outside the city, which on his leaving Hereford brought him nearly a thousand pounds.

With his savings, and the money for which he sold his cottage in his pocket, Cox returned to London. With varying fortunes he pursued his art in the great city. His struggles to acquire fame were sufficiently trying, but he stoutly persisted in his endeavours, and though often disappointed was never discouraged. He had faith in himself! In early days, when residing in a small house at Dulwich, when his fortunes were at the lowest, the sale of his little drawings at the shops providing but a scanty subsistence, he kept up his spirits, and was never long cast down. Once, however, his means being nearly exhausted, and the way before him appearing very gloomy, not being able to dispose of his works as he had hoped, he was greatly troubled. Mrs. Cox (for he was then married), seeing his dejection, said to him one day, "Try something else, David. Suppose you were to teach Perspective?" The idea struck him as being a good one. There were people about, he thought, who would like to acquire some knowledge of the rules of Perspective, for various purposes, and he resolved to make the experiment. But at that time he himself was not very proficient in the science. However, he printed on a card, which he hung in the window, "PERSPECTIVE TAUGHT HERE," and hastened into London to purchase a book, from which he might gain the instruction he was anxious to impart to others. The first applicant for lessons was a carpenter, or small builder, who wished to know just enough of Perspective to enable him to draw elevations, or plans for houses. He was coming next evening for the first lesson; there was no time to be lost. Some one recommended "Euclid's Elements of Geometry," as the best book of instructions on the subject, which Cox purchased, and sat down at night to study. But he could make nothing whatever of "Euclid." His head whirled round, and his heart sank within him. In a great rage he took up the book, and threw it with such violence against the wall—a thin partition wall, of fragile construction—that it went clean through, falling to the ground between that and the outer wall which it screened, Cox exclaiming, "Confound Euclid!" In after life he used to tell the story with great glee, saying of the book, "And there it is now, I have no doubt!"

Some time after his return from Hereford, David Cox was induced to accept the appointment of Drawing Master at one of the Military Colleges—Sandhurst, probably—and numbered among his pupils several who afterwards attained distinction. The illustrious Sir William Napier, author of the "History of the Peninsular War," was one of those who were instructed by him. This appointment promised to be a lucrative one, but Cox soon wearied of the dull routine and punctuality required, and longed for freedom, that he might pursue his art according to the bent of his inclination, wandering about the fields and through the green lanes around London without let or hindrance. Greatly to the regret of those who had gained him the appointment, and to the heads of the College, who had a high opinion of his abilities and character, he abruptly threw up his engagement, and quitted the town.

Residing very quietly, in a modest habitation (at Dulwich, probably), making drawings from the scenery on the Thames, and in the neighbourhood of the great city, Cox was so unlucky as to be drawn one day for a militiaman. This greatly annoyed and distressed him, as it threatened to put an end for a time to his artistic pursuits, and as he thoroughly disliked anything resembling the life of a soldier. But there was no help for it, serve he must, and the day arrived when he was to be sworn in. Listening at the foot of the office stairs before going up, he was terrified at the proceedings. There was a large number of those who had been drawn, and he heard all kinds of reasons assigned by the unwilling why they should be excused from serving. A neighbour of Cox was one of these persons, and Cox distinctly heard him tell the most deliberate falsehood to get off; it had the desired effect, for his name was struck from the roll. When Cox's turn came to be sworn, he told the officer what were his position and prospects, that it would be his ruin if he were taken away from the pursuit of his art, and assigned every possible reason why he should be exempted from serving. All was of no avail. He was told that he *must* serve. This so exasperated him that he said to the official: "You would have let me off if I had told you a *lie!*" and left the room in disgust. He was determined, however, that he would not serve, and quitted his residence forthwith, hiding in different parts of the country until it was safe to show himself. For a long time he was in constant dread of being discovered and apprehended as a deserter.

One of Cox's earliest patrons, who rendered him essential service, was the late Earl of Plymouth, then the Hon. Colonel Windsor. He sought Cox out, in his humble abode at Dulwich, and took lessons of him, giving him introductions to members of the upper classes, who also took lessons. He was thus speedily enabled to raise his terms, from five shillings to half-a-guinea, and ultimately to a guinea for a lesson. He now acquired money rapidly, both by teaching and by the sale of his drawings, occasionally obtaining considerable prices for the lessons which he made before his pupils. Not unfrequently, after receiving his guinea for the lesson, he has sold the drawing for ten guineas, or upwards, it being perhaps one of his happpiest productions, although when he entered the house he had not the remotest idea what subject he should treat as an example.

When the Society of Painters in Water-Colours was first incorporated, David Cox joined them as a member, exhibiting with them in their gallery in Spring Gardens. But their exhibitions at that time were unsuccessful, the Society became involved in difficulties, and poor Cox's drawings, with others, were all swept away for rent. This was a heavy blow indeed, and a most serious discouragement to Cox, who did not get over it for a long time, and certainly never forgot it, for it made him especially cautious in future never to incur similiar risks. Although elected an honorary member of the Society of Artists of his native town, he steadily refused to become a responsible member of that body, although he supported it by contributing his works to the annual exhibitions. Under much more propitious circumstances, however, he re-connected himself with the Old London Society after its re-formation, and remained with it until his death, certainly one of its most able and valuable members.

What true lover of water-colour art can forget the pleasure he derived, year after year, in visiting the gallery in Pall Mall, from the charming productions of David Cox, appealing to the sight like veritable bits of nature framed and hung on the walls? Hundreds of these have found their way into homes made bright and cheerful by their presence, to keep alive in minds struggling with the cares of life and engrossed with the absorbing pursuits of every-day existence, a love of the beautiful in nature, and a desire at the first moment of leisure to behold the scenes so faithfully depicted, and feast on those charms which pour balm into the wearied and perturbed spirit. The scenery of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and of North Wales more especially, had ever the greatest attractions for David Cox; and the countless works he has exhibited and sold, pourtraying the most exquisite features of those delightful districts, have perhaps done more than anything else to send nature-loving tourists, year after year, streaming in enraptured crowds throughout those lovely portions of England. How frequently, and under how many aspects, has he painted the picturesque ruins of Bolton Abbey! How often has Haddon Hall afforded a subject for his pencil, when staying under the roof of the "Peacock" at Rowsley for a little sketching, and within sight of the famous Water Mill he has many a time delineated with charming effect! The district around Bettws-y-Coed, in North Wales, was, however, his favourite sketching ground, and rarely did a year pass without his staying for a month or more in that picturesque locality. When he first visited Bettws there was but one inn (mean and miserable) in the place, but a few others in course of time made their appearance, and the "Royal Oak," that far-famed hostelry, sprung into being with the rest, becoming for a long series of year the head-quarters of David Cox. There he might have been seen, almost any day during his stay, clad in sketching costume, standing at the door smoking his cigar, or issuing forth, sketch-book in hand, to jot down the features of some picturesque "bit" not far off, or bent on more serious work in the Lledr Valley, or by the side of one of those beautiful streams that wind around the spot. The once humble "Royal Oak" has now become an excellent hotel, capable of accommodating a very large number of visitors; and crowds of fashionably-dressed tourists may be seen, in the season, promenading before its windows, or sitting down in the evening to a luxurious repast at its table d'hote. David Cox was quite at home at the "Royal Oak." He was a sort of little King at Bettws, and was waited on, respected, and beloved by all who knew him. My Lord Willoughby might be owner of the soil, but Cox was lord of the people's affections. It is well known that he painted the sign over the inn door—now framed, glazed, and hung inside the house:—and likewise decorated the walls of the little sitting-room with subjects from his pencil. The present proprietor of the Hotel is fully aware how much Bettws-y-Coed is indebted to David Cox for the popularity it now enjoys, and has hung an engraved portrait of him, by Bellin, from the fine picture by Sir John Watson Gorden, R.A., in the Birmingham Art Gallery, on the walls of the ladies' drawing room at the "Oak." There was no spot in the United Kingdom at all comparable to Bettws-y-Coed in Cox's estimation. In his last days, when infirmity prevented him from leaving home, he loved to recall to memory the happy days he had spent and the beautiful scenes he had beheld in that charming locality, and often remarked how delighted he should be if he could visit "dear old Bettws" once again.

Sixteen or eighteen years before his death in 1859, David Cox quitted London to reside for the remainder of his life at Greenfield House, in the village of Harbourne, near Birmingham. He was desirous of dwelling near to very kind friends whom he had long known, and possibly felt a secret wish to end his days not far from the spot where he was born. Moreover, he had determined to acquire a reputation as a painter in oils; and knowing that one of the friends above-mentioned was capable of imparting much useful instruction in the *modus operandi* of oil painting, he was anxious to avail himself of his friend's assistance and advice. Therefore to Harbourne he went. With unwearied diligence be devoted himself to that study he was resolved in future to prosecute, and produced a number of charming works in oil, which found their way into neighbouring collections, and have now become very valuable. His prices for these works were exceedingly moderate—the majority being of small size—so that they readily met with purchasers, his admirers securing them as fast as they were painted. Some of his friends actually affixed their names to blank canvasses that they might make sure of the pictures that should be executed upon them. As many as thirty or forty of these works may be seen in some of the collections alluded to; and whenever by the death of the owners they get into the market they are most eagerly competed for, and sell for considerable sums. When Cox had overcome the difficulties of manipulation in painting in oil, he was very fond of it, and gave to it much of his time; but he continued to paint in water-colours occasionally, and annually exhibited in the gallery in London. He painted from Nature in oil when he was in Wales, or out in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, on a sketching excursion, and eventually gained great facility in the use of the materials, seizing on the salient points of a subject, and dashing them in with skill and power. It is quite refreshing to walk into one of the collections alluded to, and behold those exquisite "bits" and passages of landscape which have been created by the pencil of David Cox. Their honesty—their simplicity—their delicious colour and sweet atmospheric effects—the happy incidents introduced—the times—the seasons—the beaming sunshine and gathering storm—all strike home to the affections at first sight, and make us grateful for those charming productions which afford so much delight.

David Cox lived a very quiet life at Harbourne. One day was spent very much like another. Soon after breakfast he went upstairs into his painting room, and worked upon the picture in hand, or turned over his sketches to fix on a subject for that about to be commenced. Then he would come down, and walk about his garden for a few minutes, indulging in the *half-cigar* of which he was so fond. Then up again to work till dinner was ready, at about half-past one o'clock. After dinner he had a few more whiffs of cigar, perhaps a short nap, then to work again until tea time. After tea friends dropped in, perhaps, to sit awhile with him and look over his portfolios; or if alone, and the evenings were long, he lighted his lamp, and went to work again—down stairs this time, in his sitting room—where, taking up a sheet of rough paper, which he delighted to paint on, and striking out some grand effect of sunshine and shadow, of cloud and tempest, which his quickened fancy enabled him to conceive, he produced what he called a "Cartoon," a subject to be treated with greater care and in another form on a future occasion. Many of these "Cartoons" were made during the long nights of autumn and winter, and were exceedingly fine things, requiring but slight alteration of their colour by the light of day to render them perfect works of art. Rough they might be, and what some persons consider "blotty," but the conceptions embodied were often grand, the effects most striking, the colour magnificent. They were full of imagination, suggestiveness, mystery, genius!

Among the friends who often called to pay their respects to him at Harbourne, and who were ever glad to be permitted to spend a few hours in his company, were several brother artists who were struggling up the long and weary hill "Difficulty," and were frequently discouraged and downhearted. To these he was especially kind; was ever glad to see them and to welcome them under his roof. Many a valuable lesson has he given to such; many a useful hint for their future practice; many a time has he lent them his works to copy. The writer of this memoir can truly say that the years of his acquaintance with David Cox were some of the happiest of his life, and whenever he drew nigh to the old house at Harbourne (and often, very often has he wended in that direction) it was with the most delightful anticipations.

Four or five years before his death Mr. Cox was seized with an attack of blood to the head, which ended in a slight congestion of the brain. For a time he was very ill, and completely disabled, but eventually rallied a little, so as to be able to go about, and even to paint occasionally, but he was never the same man after this illness. His sight was injured, and his memory much impaired, particularly as regarded names of persons, places, and things in general. He even sometimes forgot his own name, and that of the person on whom he was about to call, and he has been known to return home without having accomplished his object. This affliction did not, as has been said, prevent him from painting now and then, and he produced a number of works of small size, in oil and water, after the attack; but although many showed evidence of the *old mind* and mental power, they were feeble in drawing; precision of touch and freedom of hand were conspicuously absent. It is to be regretted that he allowed these inferior productions to go forth into the world, but his admirers were eager to possess whatever they could obtain from his hand, sometimes regardless of quality; most likely the same impaired vision which was the cause of these being indifferent, rendered him unaware of their great inferiority to his previous works.

After lingering several years in a state of weakness and broken health, the end of his life approached with rapid strides. He daily became more feeble and full of infirmity, and often had great difficulty in holding up till bed-time. At length he was taken seriously unwell, and on retiring one evening earlier than usual, and feeling a presentiment that his end was at hand, he looked round his old sitting room as he went out at the door, and said mournfully, "Good-bye pictures!" In a few days he expired, without a struggle, in the presence of the sorrowing members of his household. His death took place on June 7th, 1859, in the 77th year of his age; and he was buried (in the same grave with his wife, who had preceded him many years) in the quiet old churchyard at Harbourne; the President of the Old Water-Colour Society, Pall Mall (representing that body), the members of the Birmingham Society of Artists, and a large number of friends and neighbours following him to the grave. So ended the career of David Cox. He was missed greatly by those who were near and dear to him, as well as by his poorer neighbours, to whom he was very kind.

It has been said that a fine portrait—subscribed for by his friends—was painted of him by Sir J. W. Gorden, R.A., and engraved by Bellin. A memorial bust, in marble, was also executed by P. Hollins—an excellent likeness and a fine work of art. Both have been presented to the town of Birmingham, and are now in the Corporation Art Gallery.

Without doubt, David Cox's genius has elevated English landscape art to a high place in the world's esteem, and the coming time cannot but enhance his reputation. We all must bless his memory for the sweet glimpses of unsophisticated Nature he has given us in his faithful works, and feel grateful for having been enabled to view through his loving eyes the manifold beauties of our English land.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Crest of the Wave has been wrecked off the American coast; all hands were lost.

The Congregational Church, George-street, Ryde, has been totally destroyed by fire.

It is reported that the Mormons are secretly arming for the purpose of resisting the enforcement of the national laws against polygamy.

John Kelly has been sentenced to death for the murder of Mary Feeney, a yarn-winder, of Glasgow. He was recommended to mercy.

Cardinal Cullen left Dublin on Sunday for Rome. In a pastoral read on Sunday the Cardinal denounced Fenianism and Freemasonry, and urged opposition to Mr. Newdegate's motion.

There is no truth in the statements contained in a paragraph from the *Weekly Register*, quoted in Tuesday's *Standard*, under the head of the rumoured resignation of Mr. Bright.

As the congregation assembled for public worship in St. Luke's Church, West Holloway, on Sunday evening, an old gentleman who had just taken his seat fell back and immediately expired. The sudden event produced a profound sensation.

Convocation.—The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury assembled on Tuesday; the Bishop of London presiding owing to the illness of the Archbishop. The report on the lectionary by the Ritual Commissioners was agreed to.

The Public Income and Expenditure.—The revenue returns from the 1st to the 30th April show total receipts of £5,041,765, against £5,939,440 last year. The balances on the 30th ult. in the Bank of England and Ireland were £13,913,941 against £10,831,373.

An archway at the Metropolitan District Railway, at Blackfriars Bridge, fell in on Friday, as a cart was passing over it. The driver of the cart was killed, and several men were temporarily buried in the ruins. One labourer was dug out dead.

By a fire which broke out on Sunday morning, at the mills of Messrs. James Smith and Sons, cotton spinners, Bacup, damage was done to the amount of £15,000, and about 400 workpeople have been thrown out of employment.

A man named Fyffe, of humble position in life, and living near Enniskillen, has brought an action against a lady named Hamilton for breach of promise of marriage. Damages are laid at £500. The defence will be a traverse of the contract, and a plea that the promise was made under duresse and threats.

More Disturbances at Creuzot.—There have been fresh disturbances at Creuzot, though on Monday the agitation had ceased and work was resumed. On Sunday M. Assy, the fomentor of the repeated strikes, and another suspected person, were arrested. While the prisoners were being conducted to the railway station, numerous groups of people threw stones and other projectiles at the authorities, whereby several of the police were wounded. The prescribed warning having been given, a body of cavalry dispersed the crowd. Nine of the rioters were arrested, amongst whom were two natives of Switzerland, one of whom had seriously wounded a Lancer, whilst Assy attempted to incite the crowd.

The Massacre by Greek Brigands.—Some additional correspondence has been published relating to the horrible massacre by the Greek brigands. The last letter from Mr. Erskine to Lord Clarendon is dated Athens, April 16. At that date the brigands seemed disposed to accept £22,000, but insisted on an amnesty. At the close of the letter Mr. Erskine says—"I still trust that I may be able to communicate to your lordship the release of the whole party, by telegraph, long before this despatch reaches England." Lord Clarendon's instructions to Mr. Erskine (our Minister at Athens) were very clear and positive. Mr. Erskine explained that Colonel Theagennis was appointed to treat with the brigands, on their expressing a wish to deal with a person of standing, and that except on two reserved points he received full latitude from the Greek Government. A letter of Mr. Herbert's testifies to the intense desire of the brigand chief for pardon. On Mr. Herbert urging the impossibility of that, the chief replied that if the representatives of England and France threatened to destroy Greece, unless the matter were quickly settled, the Greek Government would find a way to settle it in a moment. The Greek Government meanwhile issued orders for a strict blockade of Oropos, where the brigands were; the brigands to be allowed to leave and go where they would with their ransom when they had given up their captives. These terms the brigands would not accept without the categorical pardon, as they had very little faith in their Government. They would not even go to Athens to submit to a mock trial, but suggested that a Government officer should be sent to Oropos to try them and pardon them on the spot. They again warned the captives that they would resent any movement of troops as a violation of the promise made to them in the last inclosure. The *Pall Mall Gazette* hears that the captives in Greece drew lots as to which of them should be entrusted with the mission of negotiating in Athens the ransom of his fellow prisoners. The lot fell to Mr. Vyner. To spare a wife the anguish of suspense, Mr. Vyner gallantly pressed upon Lord Muncaster the acceptance of this duty. It appears that Mr. Cecil Ashley, youngest son of Lord Shaftesbury, was Mr. Vyner's travelling companion in Greece, and but for an accident would have joined the party in their excursion to Marathon. It happened that the homeward steamer was to leave Athens the following day, and as there would be no other for three weeks, Mr. Ashley, who was anxious to be in England by the 12th of May, reluctantly abandoned the idea of taking part in the expedition. The same paper states that the new number of the *Fortnightly Review* contains a long poetic translation from the modern Greek from the hand of the unfortunate Mr. Herbert, who has just come to so lamentable an end in Greece. A telegram from Athens says the brigands are being actively pursued. On Monday a funeral service took place in the chapel of the British Embassy, Constantinople, in honour of the English gentlemen murdered in Greece. The foreign representatives, including the Greek Ministers and several of the principal Greek merchants, were present.

Plot against the Emperor Napoleon.—Another plot against the life of the Emperor of the French has been discovered. The *Journal Officiel* says:—

> For some time past the police have been in possession of a clue to a conspiracy against the Emperor's life. On Friday morning they arrested, in the Rue des Moulins, an individual named Baurie, recently arrived from England, and found in his possession a sum of money and a letter sent to him from London by one of the persons most implicated in the conspiracy of February last. This document, in addition to the avowals made by Baurie, leaves no doubt respecting the motive of his arrival in France, and his resolutions immediately to carry out the projected attempt. The same evening other individuals were arrested in the Quartier de Belleville. At the residence of one of them the police seized a case of bombs and a certain quantity of explosive powder, with a receipt for its preparation. This conspiracy appears connected with the former plot. The judicial enquiry is nearly terminated, and the chief organisers of the Paris section of the illegal association, *L'Internationale*, the head quarters of which have been established out of France, have been arrested.

The bombs, twenty in number, were discovered at the house of one Roussel in the quarter of Père la Chaise. Roussel was rescued from the police. The letter referred to is signed by Gustave Flourens and others. Flourens is said to be the head of the conspirators. He had many accomplices, but few were employed. Baurie, the man who was arrested, is a condemned deserter. The plan of Baurie and his accomplices was to dress themselves as soldiers, present a petition to the Emperor, and shoot him when he was receiving it. When arrested, Baurie thought that he was to be charged merely with being a deserter. When examined, he first cried and then confessed. The execution of another plot was fixed for the 8th of May. The conspirators were to declare the establishment of the Republic, and to destroy the Tuileries. Several arrests were made at Lyons on Sunday of individuals connected with the International Association. Advocate Protel was also arrested in his lodgings at Paris. The residents of the house offered great resistance to the police. Compromising documents were found. The *Journal Officiel* announces that the maker of the bomb cases has informed the authorities that he received orders to make them on the 14th April, from a person giving the name of Renard, who described them as intended for parts of a newly-invented velocipede; 150 bombs were ordered, and twenty-two delivered. On Monday evening Madame Roussel was arrested. She declared she knew nothing of the conspiracy against the Emperor's life. A person resembling M. Roussel was arrested on Monday at Arras. An accomplice of Roussel has also been captured. The *Standard* correspondent says it would appear from the law papers that the members of the International Association are not in any way implicated in the assassination plot. They are only charged with an attempt to disturb social order. On Tuesday night a ball was given in honour of M. Gustave Flourens in an obscure hall near Leicester-square.

The Alleged Fenian Plots: Rules of the Irish Republic Brotherhood.—The four labourers, John McMahon, Patrick Kane, Patrick O'Leary, and Owen McDonnell, employed at Witton Park, and who had been charged with being connected with the Fenian movement, were brought up on remand at the Bishop Auckland Petty Sessions on Monday. Some of them were found armed with revolvers, and at the house of one of them was found a copy of the rules and regulations of a treasonable society. Three of the prisoners were ordered to find sureties for their good behaviour, and the weapons have been forwarded to the Home Office. The case against McDonnell was gone into, but the prisoner was acquitted, upon entering into sureties to be of good behaviour for six months. Portions of the rules were read by the magistrates' clerk. The book was entitled "Law, Rules, and Regulations of the Government of the I.R.B. of the North of England Division":—

> The North of England Division of the I.R.B. extends from Staffordshire in the south to Berwick in the north, and embraces the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, North Stafford, and the Northern Counties of Wales." The imprint showed the rules to be printed at Dublin, at the "I.R.B. steam press office."

The first rule was, "No man to be admitted to the I.R.B. nor recognised as a citizen or soldier of the I.R.B. until he has first taken the oath of allegiance to the Irish Republic."

> Rule 5 (one of the rules prescribing the duty of members) said: "Every member of the I.R.B. in employment is required to pay the sum of not less than 3d. weekly towards the procuring of war material, and a further sum of 1d. monthly to defray the expenses of the organisation, as also to contribute to the best of his ability to all extra levies or appeals which it may be necessary from time to time to make. Any member in employment who refuses or neglects his duty in this respect to be expelled the ranks of the I.R.B."
>
> Rule 7. "Every member is bound to protect the secrets and safety of the I.R.B."
>
> Rule 11. "Every circle to be divided into companies, every company is to consist of not less than 30 or more then 80 men, and is to be under the control of an officer who shall be entitled B. A circle to consist of not less than 50 or more than 800 men; save and except small country towns, where a circle can be formed of any number over 30 men."

Rule 17 defined the duties of the centre, which were to receive information and instruction from the circle, to conduct all correspondence for the circle, to purchase and be responsible for the safe keeping of all war material for the circle, &c.

> Rule 26. "The war material of the circle is to be purchased by the centre, who is held responsible by the military secretary for its safety and good condition. He is empowered to make what arrangements he considers necessary for the safe keeping of the said material."
>
> Rule 33. "The whereabouts of the war material of the circle shall be known only to the executive of the circle, namely, the centre, the treasurer, and the secretary."
>
> Rule 54. "Any centre or other member losing or misplacing any dangerous document, such as these rules, to be for ever excluded the ranks of the I.R.B."

Note E in an appendix stated that "the object of the organisation being immediate preparation, no time should be lost by circles in obtaining the requisite materials. The opportunity of to-day may not be yours to-morrow. While arms can be obtained they should be. Money can be accumulated at any time; but the supply of material once stopped, will be very difficult to renew." The book of rules concluded with the words, "God Save Ireland."

MEET OF THE

NORTH COTSWOLD HOUNDS AT DUMBLETON.

One of the most popular Hunts in the Midlands is the North Cotswold, which has for the president of its Club the Earl of Coventry, himself a most earnest sportsman. His lordship presided at the annual dinner of the Club, which was held recently at the Lygon Arms Hotel, Broadway, Worcestershire; Mr. Isaac Averill, the indefatigable secretary of the Hunt, occupying the vice-chair; and the company including Sir Charles Clifford, Mr. Edward Holland, and a large number of gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood. Several toasts were given. Mr. Averill, in reply to the toast of the Secretary of the Hunt, requested those owners of coverts who were kind enough to allow their servants to do the earth-stopping to urge upon the men the necessity of *unstopping* as well as stopping. He felt sure that much injury was done to sport by the neglect of that duty, and that care in that particular would be conducive to the holding to a stock of foxes in the country where there were always plenty bred.

Several songs were given by the noble lord in the chair, by Mr. Averill, Mr. Bedford, Mr. C. Cook, Mr. Temple, Mr. J. Coldicott, Mr. C. R. Drury, &c. Mr. "William Barlow," in his characteristic way, "came out" with an impromptu string of verses, after which he received a cordial invitation from Mr. Holland to breakfast at Dumbleton, where the meet was appointed for the next morning, which invitation it would appear he availed himself of.

The artist, Mr. W. H. Temple, whose pencil supplied us with the Hunting Sketches which appeared in two previous Numbers, has selected for a third illustration the meet at Dumbleton House, the residence of that excellent sportsman, Mr. Edward Holland, who, for several years represented Evesham in Parliament. It was at Dumbleton that the Worcestershire Hounds met two years ago on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to H.R.H. the Duke of Aumale; and from here you get one of the most charming views of Worcestershire scenery. The meet which forms the subject of this illustration was numerously attended, and a good day's sport was enjoyed to the utmost.

At the request of several readers we print the lines alluded to above. They are entitled—

"Billy Barlow" at the Hunt Dinner.

Good evening, gentlemen, how do you do?
I need not observe that I'm pleased to see you;
You seem pretty jolly, and I do I know;
It's one of the failings of Billy Barlow.
O dear, raggedy O,
He likes to be jolly does Billy Barlow.

When you've got a good feed on of fish, flesh, or game,
For somehow with Billy it's good all the same,
Should you just want one more why you need not be shy
In sending an invite to Billy, and try.
O dear, raggedy O,
If it don't suit the palate of Billy Barlow,

Three cheers for the Earl and the Countess we'll give,
They are loved and respected; for years may they live.
To peer and to peasant they're courteous and kind,
And they'll follow their hounds just as straight as the wind.
Raggedy, raggedy, dear, O dear,
Billy wishes he'd just got ten thousand a year.

At Squire Holland's to-morrow you know there's a meet,
And I rather expect there'll be "something to eat;"
A genial spirit the Squire is, I know,
In this you'll agree with young Billy Barlow.
O dear, raggedy O,
He was always a sportsman, like Billy Barlow.

A preserver of foxes he's known true and good,
We can always find "varmints" in Dumbleton Wood;
Like the Squire, they're made of the right sort of stuff,
And like Billy Barlow, they're sound in their puff.
O dear, raggedy O,
He can "stay" pretty tidy can Billy Barlow.

About two years ago, you'll remember the joke,
How Billy he followed the stag on his moke,
The Duke was delighted, Squire Heathcote also,
But they couldn't keep up with young Billy Barlow.
O dear, raggedy O,
'Twas a red-letter day for Billy Barlow.

Some people at Billy their fun used to poke,
So he fully determined to part with that MOKE;
The steed he now rides has both sinew and blood,
So look out to-morrow at Dumbleton Wood.
O dear, raggedy O,
He never gets "pounded," don't Billy Barlow.

One word for Squire Averill I've now got to say,
In fox-hunting matters he's known quite *au fait*,
And likewise Squires Wilson and Bedford, also
They are thorough fox-hunters like Billy Barlow.
Raggedy, raggedy, dear, O dear,
Billy wishes he'd just got ten thousand a-year.

To conclude, gentlemen, now I hope you'll remember
To look after the cubs betwixt now and September.
I'm told in some places the foxes are thin,
You must improve show, or a mess you'll be in.
O dear, raggedy O,
Let's have plenty of foxes, says Billy Barlow.

(*March* 29, 1870.)
To-day Billy lunched out (at Dumbleton Hall),
And afterwards led "the field" over a wall;
The "pigskin" was slippery, the drop it was low,
But he just "saved his bacon," did Billy Barlow.
Then "the field" cried "Bravo,"
And Tom Squires said "Oh! oh!
"That's a very close shave, Mr. William Barlow."

Maravilla Cocoa for Breakfast.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only, by all Grocers. [717

Important.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. 25 per cent saved in value. [537

Gentlemen, desirous of having their Linens dressed to perfection, should supply their Laundresses with the "Glenfield Starch," which imparts a brilliancy and elasticity gratifying alike to the senses of sight and touch. [710

Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also Mrs. Allen's Zylobalsamum (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position.—(Advt.) [648

Holloway's Pills.—The extraordinary range of temperature prevailing in our climate is extremely trying to the delicate-chested, the weak and nervous. All troubled by these afflictions should resolve to resort to this strengthening and regulating medicine immediately they perceive in themselves discomfort or that feeling of restlessness which betokens disordered digestion and defective secretion of bile. One of Holloway's Pills taken about noon and followed at bed-time by a dose sufficiently large to act aperiently will speedily recruit the faulty functions, and restore order throughout the whole system. A treatment so safe in operation and so successful in result should be known and practised when, from cold and sundry other causes, disease is attempting to gain a vexatious footing. [563

CUPID'S DREAM.

Tired of mischief, tired of play,
Cupid went to sleep one day,
In a cool and shady spot—
By an ivy-covered grot.

Presently there came to sight
A floating cloud of feath'ry white,
Bordered with a golden rim,
That slowly moving came to him,
And as the cloud the grotto neared
A beauteous band of maids appeared.
A star that shone just overhead,
A sea of light about them spread.
All began in dolorous strain
Of Cupid's conduct to complain;
How he'd sent his bitter darts
To sting their young and tender hearts,
Causing cross-love every way,
Making sad what should be gay.
How when a maiden wooed a boy
He cared not for her, but was coy,
Making his dull eyes to swim
For someone who cared not for him.
But one nymph bent o'er Cupid's head,
And in his ear a kind word said,
For he had aided her to gain
The true love of a gentle swain.

Though he had ne'er done so before,
This dream made sleeping Cupid snore,
Whereat the shades began to fly
In all directions through the sky.
His snorting made the grot resound,
And woke the troubled God, who found
That he was struggling on the ground.

Puzzled in mind he went away,
And played no tricks for many a day.

J. H.

CHAPOW.

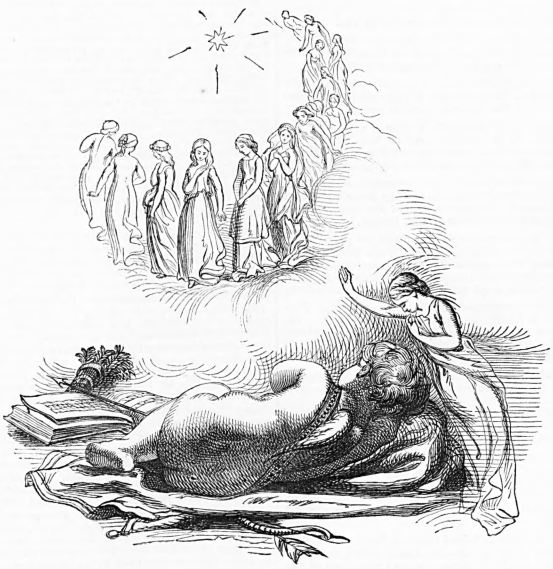
Anyone visiting the Great Wall of China will find Chapow (distant about twenty-one lee from the pass of Lo Wan) a place of considerable interest. We give an engraving of the country as it is seen from the Mongolian side on this page. Several guns may be noticed, some of which are partially imbedded in the earth or rubble forming the centre of the wall. One bears an inscription recording that it was cast in the reign of the Wan Lee, the last Emperor but one of the Myng dynasty. That proves it to be upwards of 260 years old; it is evidently fashioned after a European model. A great many of the towers are in a decayed state, and the interiors of some of them, having been cleared of *débris*, are converted into gardens and granaries. As Chapow is interesting chiefly on account of the Great Wall that runs through that part of the country, we may mention that the Great Wall of China was constructed during the Sin dynasty, and concluded in the reign of the Emperor Chin Chee Kwong, who flourished about 250 years before the Christian era; consequently the edifice is more than 2,100 years old.

SEMIEN MOUNTAINS, ABYSSINIA.

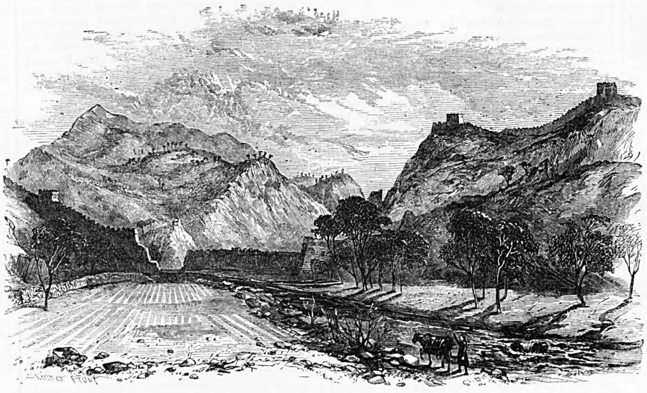
Anything belonging to Abyssinia seems to possess double interest since the Expedition went out. We therefore give our readers an illustration of mountain scenery in that country, which will afford a fair idea of the strange shape of the Abyssinian mountains. Our engraving is from a sketch taken among the Semien mountains, one of the highest ranges of Central Abyssinia, lying between the provinces of Tigre and Omhara, and famed as the scene of the revolts of the Falashas, or Jews, against the Emperors of Abyssinia, one of which revolts resulted in the subversion, for centuries, of the Abyssinian dynasty. They are also the scene of many bloody contests between rival chieftains in later times, their almost inaccessible fastnesses affording a safe retreat in case of defeat. Irregular ravines and valleys, many of them wooded, intersect the mountains. They are well watered, and extremely fertile. Many small streams that run through the ravines of the mountains form cataracts of great height, and add to the beauty of the scenery.

Lord Courtenay, the late member for East Devon, was on Friday adjudicated a bankrupt.

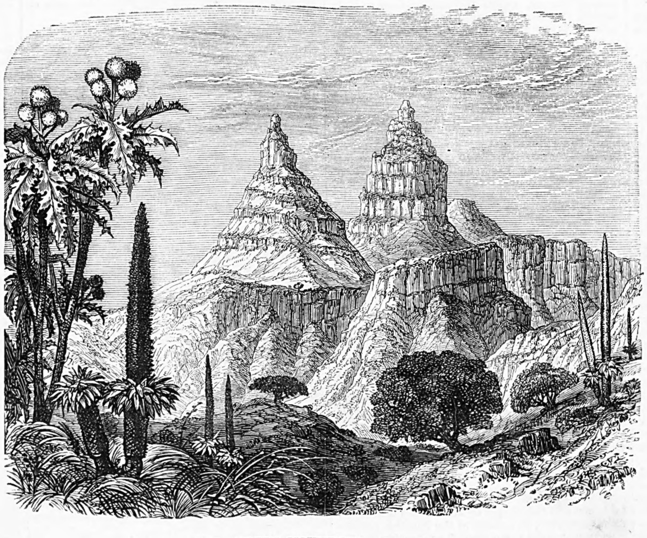
The Primate.—The Archbishop of Canterbury's bodily health is, we (*John Bull*) are glad to state, much better; and it need hardly be added that there is absolutely no authority for the paragraph which has appeared in the papers as to his immediate resignation and the supposed arrangements consequent thereon.



CUPID'S DREAM.



CHAPOW (CHINA).



THE SEMIEN MOUNTAINS, ABYSSINIA.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The scheme for reorganising the Volunteer Force is indicated in No. 1 of a series of "Reserve Forces Circulars" just issued by the War Office.

The general arrangements for the consolidation of the Reserve Forces commence in the circular with a list of the new military districts. All branches of the Reserve Forces will be placed under the command of the general officers of the Regular Forces commanding in the several districts; the command in all cases to be exercised that the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers shall be led by their respective officers. Then follow the rules for the assembly and training of the Militia, and for brigading during training, also the drill arrangements for the Yeomanry, their assembly for permanent duty and annual inspection, which latter, "as a general rule, it will be desirable shall take place at the termination of the training."

The rules affecting the volunteers commence by a statement that Articles 97 to 107, 110, 111, 117, 251, and 287 to 289 of the Volunteer Regulations, 1863, are cancelled. These related to the assemblies of volunteers in large numbers, to the responsibilities of commanding officers on such occasions, and to the instruction in camp duties, and the formation of volunteer camps. The rest of the cancelled articles related to inspectors of volunteers, and are cancelled in consequence of the abolition of the inspectorships. Company drills will be ordered by officers commanding companies or corps; and by officers commanding corps or administrative regiments as the case may be; but in garrison towns notice of the dates fixed for battalion drills will have to be given by commanding officers to the officer commanding the garrison. When two or three battalions of volunteers of any county propose to meet regularly for brigade drill under their own officers, application will be made to the general officer commanding the district, and he will obtain the concurrence of the lord-lieutenant of the county and grant a general permission extending over the current volunteer year, or such shorter period as he may think advisable. In the case of corps keeping the ground while another is being drilled or inspected no preliminary sanction will be required. Special rules are laid down for corps visiting garrison towns or military camps, and on all such occasions the officer in command of the volunteers must duly report his arrival to the general officer and furnish a field state.

Official inspections will be arranged for by the general officers commanding districts, who are, however, instructed to consult as far as possible the convenience of the commanding officers in fixing the days and hours of the inspections. It is recommended that in the case of administrative regiments the corps should be inspected separately at their own head quarters every third year. Inspections are to be looked upon as a distinct duty, and may be held before or after, but not during reviews or brigade drills. Provision is made for corps wishing to occupy barracks or form camps, and also for joining military camps.

The arrangements for brigading the reserve forces and for holding reviews and field-days do not differ materially from the old regulations, but when officers commanding regiments wish to arrange a review or brigade field-day, they will jointly have to notify their wish to the general officer commanding the district, who may approve or disapprove the proposal. If he approves, he will still require to obtain the sanction of the lord-lieutenant of the county in which the assembly of volunteers is to take place, and also of the lords-lieutenant of any counties from officers and staffs on such occasions in the following proportion:—

Not exceeding 3,000 men, a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, with an aide-de-camp.

Exceeding 3,000 men, a general officer, with an assistant adjutant-general, and two aides-de-camp.

In every case, also, a brigade-major will be appointed to each brigade.

When a brigade is to be composed partly of regular and partly of reserve forces, officers of the regular army will be appointed brigadiers and brigade-majors. When the brigades are composed of reserve forces only the general officer will appoint the senior commanding officer in the brigade as brigadier, unless in special cases he may consider it more desirable to appoint an officer of the regular army. Brigadiers will be allowed to appoint their own aides-de-camp, but no travelling expenses on their account will be admitted as a charge against the public. Permission to form guards of honour or take part in any procession or ceremony must be obtained from the lord-lieutenant through the general officer commanding the district.

The orders of the general officer commanding-in-chief with respect to the reserve forces will be conveyed to general officers commanding by the inspector-general or deputy-inspector-general, who are attached to the staff of the adjutant-general of the army for that purpose.

The remainder of the new regulations relate to the repair of arms and requisitions for clothing. All arms are to be sent to Birmingham, and applications for clothing are to be made to the Royal Army Clothing Depôt, Grosvenor-road, S.W.

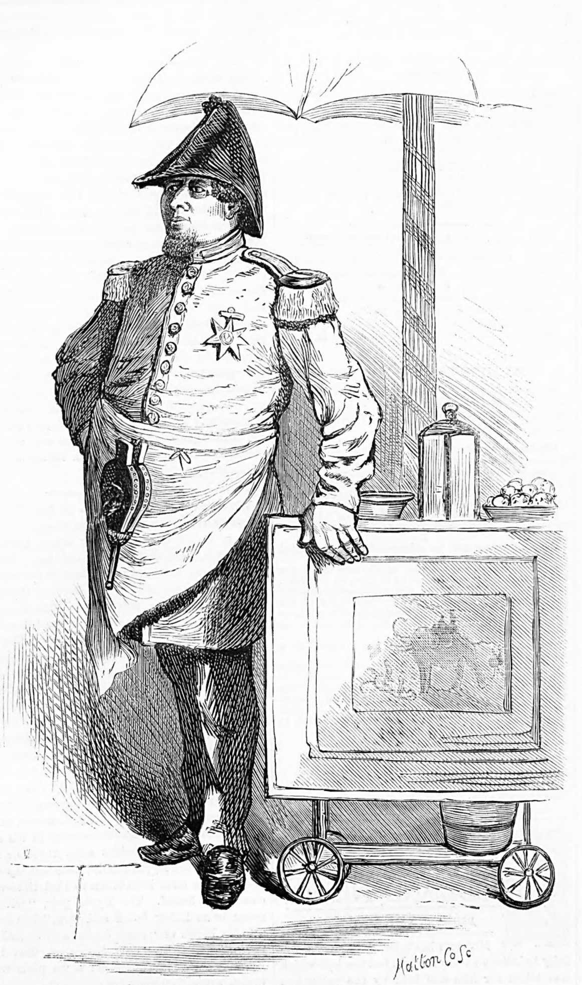
Somebody calls H. Ward Beecher's church "Theology Bouffe."

INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.

A STREET SKETCH.

The subject of an illustration on this page is a Birmingham character, Henry Holmes, who describes himself as "the only vendor of the French sausage-roll, well known in the borough of Birmingham, and more than twenty miles round the said neighbourhood." The demand for sausage rolls having, however, fallen off—a circumstance for which "the only vendor" is at a loss to account—Holmes's occupation was temporarily gone until the bright idea struck him to sell roasted potatoes in the street, in the guise of something between a field-marshal on active service and a naval officer anxious for "a brush" with the enemy. In this attractive costume Holmes occasionally appears at the corner of Temple-street, Birmingham, apparently in the full belief that a potato vendor so attired is irresistible. Holmes's career has been an eventful one. He was first apprenticed to a Birmingham confectioner, but having had a difference of opinion with his employer, Holmes left Birmingham. He says—"I made up my mind to go on a voyage of discovery, and seek my fortune." At Portsmouth he got a berth on board ship, and was soon promoted to attend to the officers in the mess-room. Leaving the sea after several years experience of it, he took a shop at Plymouth, where he remained until the Russian War broke out. This event—although the Allied Powers probably never had the fact communicated to them—had a ruinous effect upon Holmes's cook's-shop at Plymouth; and the favourite of the officers' mess made up his mind to "steer a-head to the old town of Birmingham once more." In 1853 he arrived at Birmingham—"anchored," was his expressive word—and for the last sixteen years he has vended his "sausage rolls, trying to please the people of Birmingham, in full uniform, and small anecdotes of my former life, to show to the world what a good thing it is to be honest, steady, and clean (?), and true to your colours; and that," he concludes his autobiography, "has been my motto to pass through the world as an honest man."

Holmes varies the monotony induced by a constant attendance in public with the potato can by attempts at literary composition; his essays taking the shape of verse. The specimen of his muse which he has submitted to us is flavoured with something more aromatic than Attic salt; this circumstance may qualify it for the music halls, but is fatal to its insertion in the columns of the *Illustrated Midland News*.



A BIRMINGHAM STREET SKETCH.

EMIGRANTS LEAVING BIRMINGHAM.

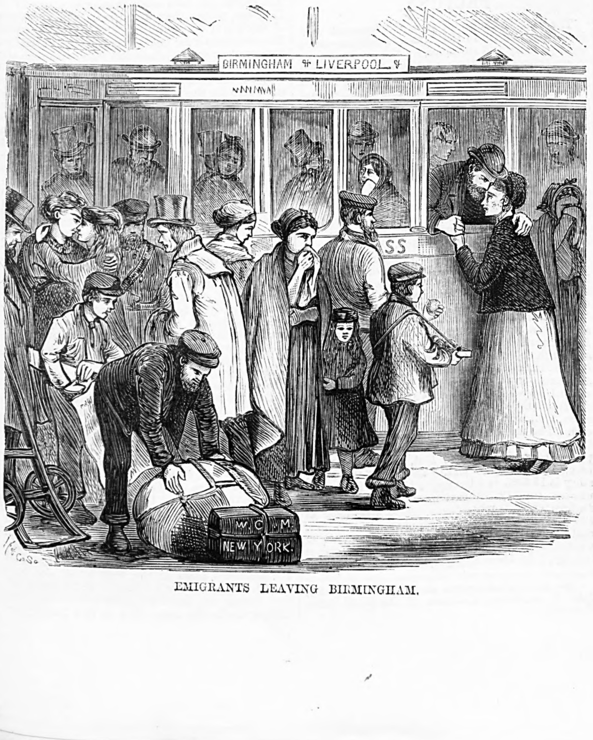
Westward Ho! The tide of emigration has again begun to flow, and every week sees some thousands of our industrial, out-of-work population steaming away for Liverpool, whence to embark for "the land of the West," which Mr. Henry Russell used to sing about. Our sketch depicts a party of emigrants leaving New-street Station, Birmingham, for Liverpool. It was a sight not to be witnessed without emotion. Girls bidding farewell to sturdy sweethearts, whose brawny arms will soon build up a shelter for "the dear ones at Home" in the far-off Western dominions; parents embracing their children for (who knows?) perhaps the last time; friends come to see Tom and Will and Bob off, and cheer them up, and inspire them with courage for the future. Not a cheering sight, by any means, this spring morning. One fair-haired girl, whose eyes are wet with tears, has brought her sweetheart a bunch of violets, and pins them in his jacket. A trifling gift, if you will, but, oh! dear friends, if you but knew what pinching and scraping there has been to purchase these poor keepsakes, you would respect the donor of these simple flowers, and deem their possessor a man to be envied. But now the last good-bye has been spoken, and the last kiss given, the bell rings, the shrill whistle of the guard echoes through the vast station, and the emigrant-train is out of sight before you have had time to see that pale-faced girl—she is but a child—pressing to her lips the tiny purse which contains the ring that *he* gave her even as the last bell was clanging!

HER 78TH OFFENCE!

Seventy-eight times drunk! that is the police-record against Ellen Murray, aged fifty, hawker, of Dale End, Birmingham. The police-reporter for the *Gazette* says "it was the seventy-eighth time that the prisoner had appeared in the dock under similar circumstances; and the magistrates (Messrs. T. Avery and W. Holliday) ordered her to find a surety of £10 for her good behaviour for six months, or go to gaol for a month." Our artist has succeeded in catching the expression of this anti-teetotaller very happily. With her hands demurely folded one across the other, a wretched specimen of head covering that does duty for a bonnet, a cap the frill of which is unnecessarily ornate, and an old shawl thrown over her shoulders in a manner at once *neglige* and effective, she presents an appearance more striking than dignified; and as for her nose—why Bardolph's, which might have been coined for guineas, was not redder. Seventy-eight times before the Bench! (the "Beaks," she probably calls them) fie, Mrs. Murray! "Reform it altogether!"

FEARFUL DISASTER AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.—A dreadful occurrence is reported from Richmond. On the 27th ult. decision was to be given in the Court of Appeals in a local case which excited great interest. The court was in consequence densely crowded, at least one half of those present being delegates. As the event proved, the assembly was too great for the strength of the building. Almost without any warning the floor gave way, and precipitated the mass of people below. No more than about twenty escaped uninjured, while several were killed, and about 200 were severely injured. Among those who escaped unhurt were Governor Walker, the judges of the court, and several members of the State Legislature. Ex-Governor Wells was badly hurt. The excitement in Richmond was intense. Hundreds of people collected in Capitol Square, looking on as the dead and dying were brought from the Court House.

THE POISONING CASE AT LEICESTER.—Some particulars of this affair are given in the *Leicester Journal*. Mr. Lorrimer applied to the sitting magistrate, G. Baines, Esq., for advice under the following circumstances: Abraham Stevens, whose wife is in prison for obtaining linen, &c., from various Ladies' Charities in the town, lives with his family of seven children in Brook-street. On Saturday night his housekeeper purchased some brawn from Samuel Preston, an eating-house keeper, Eaton-street, Wharf-street, and she and the children supped from it. Shortly after they all felt sick and giddy, and when Stevens came home he found his daughter lying in the gutter, suffering from severe nausea. In the house he found three more of his children in a similar state; his housekeeper was also in a stupefied condition. Restoratives were administered, or the result would have been fatal. Five other families have been suffering from similar illness. Dr. Lankester has some of the brawn for analysis.



EMIGRANTS LEAVING BIRMINGHAM.

THE WARWICKSHIRE CONVENT CASE.

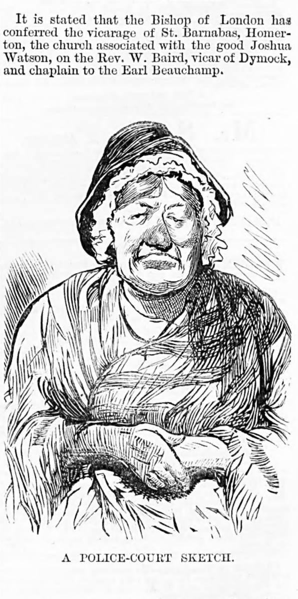
The alleged attempted escape of a nun from the Roman Catholic Convent at Baddesley Clinton, Warwickshire, was referred to last week. Some interesting particulars of the affair are given in the *Leamington Courier*. It appears that in this convent there are two dozen religieux, who are divided into two classes, viz., nuns and sisters. The former of these compose the inner circle, and seldom, if ever, come outside the walls of the grounds, and the latter compose the visiting section of the community. Amongst the nuns or members of the inner circle of the convent was one Sister Agnes, otherwise Miss Mary Wardell, a young woman about twenty-five years of age, who had been ill and attended by the doctor for some weeks, and whom he had given instructions to have watched without her perceiving it. She had slowly recovered, and on Sunday was so well as to be able to accompany the rest of the religieux to the chapel. Soon after the devotions commenced—about eleven o'clock—she either feigned or felt illness; for turning to a nun near her, she said, "I am weak; I must go in the garden to say my prayers." She instantly left her companion's side, and stepped into the garden. In a very few minutes after Sister Agnes had thus hurriedly left the chapel, inside the high walls of the convent, a kindly (?) matron of the village, Mrs. Heath, espied, as she thought, one of the sisters—not a nun—pass hurriedly along the highway. Curiosity aroused, she looked after her, and was much astonished to notice "the sister" beckon with her hand excitedly to a man at some distance, as if invoking his aid; and holding in her other hand a large parcel. The nun was Sister Agnes, who said she wanted to get to Warwick or Leamington to take the train; "she could not stay in the convent, or they would poison her." Mrs. Heath, who is occasionally employed by the Lady Abbess of the convent, persuaded the Sister to return to the village, and sent word to the convent that Sister Agnes was under her care. Some of the Sisters at once went to the village, and were about to take Sister Agnes back; but, at Mrs. Heath's suggestion, some medical gentlemen were first called in. The poor lady, it seems, has been some time under medical treatment, but it is only recently that her disorder has developed itself in a mental form. Her regular medical attendant, Mr. Kimble, of Knowle, and Dr. Bell Fletcher, of Birmingham, saw Sister Agnes, and pronounced her insane, and she was removed to the county asylum at Hatton. The poor lady's ailment is described as a form of monomania, which leads her to fancy her food poisoned, though she eats readily what she obtains by stealth.

In a letter to the papers, the Rev. M. O'Sullivan, Vicar-General, says the doctors unhesitatingly declared Sister Agnes to be of unsound mind. Sister Barbara (says Mr. O'Sullivan), "whom Sister Agnes named as the most active in the conspiracy to poison her, looks a venerable and helpless septuagenarian, so afflicted by rheumatism that she has to be wheeled about in her chair. Sister Agnes has been in the convent, she told us, nearly seven years—five years since her 'profession.' During the whole of this time, till her present illness began, she seemed to be, the Mother Abbess stated, most happy in her religious life and most edifying to the whole community. I may, perhaps, say in concluding, that I did not know until last Sunday Sister Agnes or any other member of the enclosed community, except the Mother Abbess, whom all who know her declare to be one of the purest, gentlest, and kindest of ladies."

The Baddesley Convent belongs to a community of Poor Clares, a variety of the Franciscan Order, the members of which are chiefly foreigners.

We give an illustration of the convent on page 588.

It is stated that the Bishop of London has conferred the vicarage of St. Barnabas, Homerton, the church associated with the good Joshua Watson, on the Rev. W. Baird, vicar of Dymock, and chaplain to the Earl Beauchamp.



A POLICE-COURT SKETCH.

A petition against Mr. Newdegate's Committee was signed by Protestants exclusively.

INTENDED REVIEW AT WARWICK.—We hear that it is intended, in the course of this month, to hold a review of special interest at Warwick. A brigade will be formed of the two regiments of Warwickshire militia, and yeomanry and volunteers will also take part in the review.

BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS,
43, *NEW STREET.*

PARIS MODES FOR THE SPRING.

Just received Special Novelties, containing a splendid variety in French Brilliant Prints, in the finest colours.

POMPADOUR PIQUES, AND CAMBRICS,

Unique in design, perfect in taste, and the finest description of Printing,

Warranted Fast Colours,

The Dress Complete, from One Guinea.

PATTERNS SENT POST FREE.

RICH SATINS, POULT DE SOIES, GROS GRAINES,

In the New Shades.

NEW WALKING DRESSES.

NEW DINNER DRESSES,

Made in all the new French Fabrics.

MRS. HOWE'S NEW DESIGNS IN MANTLES AND JACKETS

In Rich Silk, Velvet, Black and New Coloured Cloths, Waterproof Cloaks, &c.

NOTICE!—The Dress and Mantle Department is under THE ENTIRE SUPERVISION of MRS. HOWE.

H. W. HOWE,

Begs to call special attention to a new make of BLACK SILK, *exclusively* confined to his Sale *in Birmingham.* Guaranteed to Wear. Importer of

FRENCH DRESSES, MANTLES, AND MILLINERY.

BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS, 43, *NEW STREET,* BIRMINGHAM. [677

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Established upwards of Half a Century.

MR. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,

Has Removed from 65, *New Street, to*

11, *BENNETT'S HILL,* 11,

(Next to the Bank of England),

WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM 9 *a.m., UNTIL* 6 *p.m.*

Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.

N.B.—Only One Visit required from Country Patients.

Notice particularly Name and Address. [434

ROBERT COCKS AND CO'S *NEW MUSIC.*

ALFRED SCOTT GATTY'S FAVOURITE SONGS.

Tell him I love him yet.
Long, long ago.
The Mother's Visit.
The Northern Star.
O Fair Dove, O Fond Dove.

Each free by post for 19 stamps.

ALFRED SCOTT GATTY'S SONGS FOR CHILDREN.

No. 1. Rain Drops Patter.
No. 2. Child's Good Night.
No. 3. The Snow Man.
No. 4. Going to School.
No. 5. The Burial of the Linnet.
No. 6. Above the Spire.

"His 'Songs for Children' are charmingly simple and fresh, and have made him a name in many a 'happy home.'"—Vide the *Globe.* Free by post for 19 stamps each.

ALFRED SCOTT GATTY'S SONGS for our LITTLE ONES.

No. 1. Robin! Robin!
No. 2. A Child's Fancy.
No. 3. New Year's Carol.
No. 4. Papa, I am weary.
No. 5. High and Low.
No. 6. Naughty Tom.

Each free by post for 19 stamps.

ALFRED SCOTT GATTY'S AMUSING COMIC SONGS of the DAY.

I Really am so Sleepy.
Pat it Down to Me.
Bobbie! Bobbie
Not so Bad for Me.
I'll not try it again.
Medicine Jack.
B. R. A. G. (A Lady's Song).

These songs may be sung in any drawing-room. Post free for 19 stamps each.

"Mr. Alfred Scott Gatty is getting quite a reputation for his comic songs, and deservedly so. They possess far more real humour than the popular songs of the music halls, and we need hardly say are far above them in every respect. Mr. Gatty's words are funny without being vulgar, and there is not one of his songs but what has a hearty and legitimate laugh in it. 'I Really am so Sleepy' is a very simple melody, set to clever racy words, and will sure to be a favourite amongst those who enjoy an honest comic ballad."—Vide *Illustrated Midland News,* Jan. 8.

GRATIS and POSTAGE FREE, a CATALOGUE of all Mr. GEO. F. WEST'S PIANOFORTE MUSIC. Just issued, the Fifth Edition of his QUESTIONS on the THEORY of MUSIC. Free by post for 13 stamps.

London: Published only by Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street. Order of all Musicsellers. [719

GALVANISM—PULVERMACHER'S MONTHLY RECORD of authenticated CURES of Painful, Debilitating, Exhausting Affections, by his PATENT PERFECTED SELF-APPLICABLE ELECTRIC CHAIN-BANDS and BATTERIES, may be had gratis on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee—J. L. PULVERMACHER, 200, Regent-street, London, W.

A Test sent gratis if desired. [629

See Back Page of Advertisements this day.

MR. S. J. PARKER,

Surgeon Dentist, of 17, Bennett's Hill, has invented the method of fixing Artificial Teeth, by atmospheric pressure, that to remove would be impossible, except at the will of the wearer. Fixed without THE SLIGHTEST PAIN, or removal of stumps. Detection impossible. ARTICULATION, MASTICATION, and COMFORT guaranteed. Teeth from 5s. Sets from £5. Mr. Parker attends daily.

17, *BENNETT'S HILL* (*First door from New Street*). [654

NOTICE.

BROWN and POLSON were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.

The Public, it is hoped, will discriminate between cheap inferior qualities bearing a false name and

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,

which is prepared solely from Maize—Indian Corn.

NOTICE.

TO NEWS AGENTS, PICTURE DEALERS, AND THE PUBLIC.

MESSRS. HATTON & CO. are the Sole Publishers of "THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE," Printed in Colours from the original Picture by J. J. HILL.

Illustrated Midland News Offices, 108, *New-street, Birmingham.*

FOWLER and SHEPPARD'S American Bay Rum Cleanses the Head and promotes the Growth of the Hair in a marvellous degree. Every one should use this excellent preparation, it is quite harmless and is strongly recommended by the medical profession. From any chemist, or direct from the proprietors, Fowler and Sheppard, Chemists, 51, Hollywood Road, London, S.W., in bottles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each. [696

CAUTION TO FAMILIES.—To prevent mistakes or detect theft, mark your linen, &c., with Clarke's Indelible Marking Ink.—Prepared only by A. Court, 35, Bull Street, Minories corner. Established 70 years. [676

LADIES IN SEARCH OF A REALLY EFFICIENT SEWING MACHINE ARE INVITED TO SEE THE LITTLE WANZER.—Upwards of 15,000 of these Exquisite Little Machines have been sold in England and Scotland since its introduction, two years ago. The price complete is only 84s., and includes, in addition to the usual attachments, a Self-sewer, Oiler, Braider, and Quilter, rendering it not only the cheapest, but the best and most complete Hand Lock-Stitch Machine in the market. Wholesale and Retail Depot for the Midland Counties, Oriel House, Bull-street, Birmingham; and 10, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton. Joseph Harris, Proprietor. Agents wanted where none already appointed. [627

COMPANION TO THE SICK ROOM.—The QUEEN'S LAVENDER WATER is the most Fragrant, Refreshing, and Lasting of all Perfumes.

Prepared only by J. PROCTOR (late Thayer and Gray), 104, Broad Street, Islington. [780

NOTICES.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS IN PARIS AND ON THE CONTINENT.

This paper may now be purchased in Paris at 50 centimes (about 5d.) at the Kiosks, and at the bookstalls on all the French Railways.

M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy, and Switzerland.

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

The sale of the *Illustrated Midland News* is increasing largely. The permanent character of the publication makes it a most desirable medium for Advertisements. As we can only devote a limited space to public announcements, advertisers should send their orders not later than Wednesday at noon in each week.

TO LONDON ADVERTISERS.

London Advertisements are received at the London Office, 33, Essex-street, Strand, where all information can be obtained with regard to terms, &c.

Wholesale Agents for THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS are being appointed in every town in the kingdom. Terms, and full particulars, may be learnt on application at the Office, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

P. O. Orders to be made payable to the Publishers. Cheques to be crossed Birmingham and Midland Bank.

Communications and orders for Papers or Advertisements should be addressed to the *Publishers,* and not to the Editor.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 6d. per line up to 25 lines; from 25 up to 50 lines, 9d. per line; after 50, 1s. per line. Space will be measured as lines. Scale and measure may be had on application at the Office. Double columns charged at one-fourth more than the rate of two columns. No extra charge for approved cuts.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C.; and at the London Publishing Office of the Paper, at 33, Essex-street, Strand. Annual Subscribers can be supplied free by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street, at 17s. 6d. a year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ARTIST.—We shall notice the Royal Academy Exhibition next week.

The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS

BIRMINGHAM, MAY 7, 1870.

MURPHY has been trying unsuccessfully to lecture at Greenwich, but the hall which was taken for him was held by the police and he was not allowed to speak. He preached, however, in the Lecture Hall last Sunday evening: a Baptist minister who rents the room giving him the use of it. Murphy says that in answer to an application for the use of a school-room to preach in, Dr. Miller (Birmingham's late Vicar) replied that he would rather see him prosecuted.

THERE is an evident intention on the part of the London Ritualist clergy to continue conducting the services at their churches in the same manner as heretofore. The subject was fully discussed on Saturday, at an interview of the Ritualists and the Bishop of London. Nothing was definitely settled, but the clergy distinctly refused to make any further alteration in the mode of conducting the services. At Wolverhampton the unhappy disagreement between the minister and parishioners of St. George's continues.

ALTHOUGH some of the nailers "on the Old Hill side" have gone to work at the 3s. per thousand scale of wages, there are hundreds who still refuse to take out iron on those terms, and who declare they would rather starve than resume work under present circumstances. It is no exaggeration, we believe, to say that the distress amongst these unfortunate people is as great now as when we described it in this journal several months ago. Arbitration is proposed. The workpeople would consent to this. Let the masters, therefore, arrange for a court of arbitration, ere the people whom they once employed are reduced by starvation to death's door.

THE inspection of conventual establishments comes quite within the spirit of the age. It is by no means the result of Protestant intolerance. Our fellow-countrymen, the Roman Catholics, have no right to impute this motive. The truth is, the priests are impatient of the slightest secular interference. They profess to obey a monarch who is above all human laws. But they must be taught to understand that there is a line beyond which they must not go, even in England. It is altogether out of character with English feeling that conventual institutions should go on increasing, and continue to be treated as if they were outside the pale of our laws. With every feeling of respect for our fellow-subjects, we cannot but sympathise with the general desire for conventual inquiry, and, if necessary, conventual inspection, whether the institutions be Roman or Anglican.

THE subject of the proposed statue to Mr. Josiah Mason was again before the Birmingham Town Council on Tuesday. Alderman Ryland said Mr. Mason had informed the General Purposes Committee "that he could not sit to any sculptor unless he could unreservedly confide in him to produce the best possible work of art," and preferred indeed "that the intention to erect a statue should be given up." The General Purposes Committee have, it appears, seen Mr. Papworth, who felt annoyed and disappointed at Mr. Mason's determination, but left the matter entirely in the hands of the Committee. The Committee, in consideration of the loss of time and money which Mr. Papworth has sustained, proposed that he be awarded 150 guineas; and this the Council consented to. As we took occasion to observe in a previous article upon this question, the best monument that Mr. Mason can have is the Orphanage at Erdington—a splendid testimony of his exceeding generosity. But it will be disappointing if, after all, Birmingham is not to be graced with a public statue commemorative of Josiah Mason and his philanthropy.

WE dare assert that very few of Lord Byron's admirers are aware that the burial-place of the poet is at Hucknall Torkard; where Hucknall Torkard is situated still fewer could say. Mr. C. W. Williams, writing to the *Times* on the subject of Byron's grave, tells us something of Hucknall Torkard. It is six miles from Nottingham, on the Mansfield railway, not more than a stone's throw from the station—"a miserable collection of cottages and small shops—dignified by that name." At the top of the one long, irregular lane is the church, "a small weather-worn building, supposed to date from the eleventh century," standing in a churchyard "that reminds you of nothing but Arabia Petrœa without the sun." Beneath the chancel, in a vault, are buried Lord Byron, his ancestors, and his daughter, Lady Lovelace. The poet is completely shut out of even the remembrance of the living world; "more lonely, more forsaken by his fellow-men in his death than in the darkest moment of his self-embittered life." Besides some three or four members of the Byron family, none but the very poor seem to have been taken to that time-worn church for burial. The Byron pew, "with its green baize lining faded and torn," has fallen into the hands of "some decent sort of folks in the village." The only indication that Lord Byron is buried in the church is "a plain white tablet, without ornament of outline or inscription, erected in memory of 'the author of *Childe Harold'* by Mrs. Leigh." This "deserted village" is no place for the ashes of him whose genius flashed upon the world with a brilliancy that all the aspersions of his enemies has not dimmed. There is a spot in Westminster Abbey where are laid the most eminent on the roll of English literature; it is called "Poet's Corner;" and there should rest the remains that are now almost forgotten in the obscure recess of an obscure village church.

BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS FACTORY.

The establishment of the Government gun factory at Enfield in 1854 was naturally regarded with jealousy and suspicion by the gunsmiths of Birmingham, and those of them who depended exclusively upon military work were afraid lest in a few years they should, like Othello, find their "occupation gone." Indeed, a feeling prevailed for a time which nearly resembled a panic, and the issue of it was the establishment on the joint-stock principle of a gigantic factory, fitted with machinery of the highest class, and embodying in its fullest extent the interchangeable system of manufacture. This factory is situated at Small Heath, a short distance out of Birmingham, on the Great Western line of railway. By the courtesy of the chief comptroller we are enabled to give an illustration and an outline sketch of this monster workshop, as it appeared when recently visited by our artist and reporter.

The site of the Small Arms Factory, with the land reserved for wharves and extensions, is about twenty-six acres, bounded on one side by the Great Western Railway, and on the other by the Warwick canal. The factory, which stands back a considerable distance from the road, has a very imposing aspect, which is augmented on nearer approach by the more distinct idea afforded of its vast extent. The main front is 290 feet long, and forms two sides of a quadrangle and part of a third, appended to which is a series of buildings 320 feet long, containing the smithies, annealing room, &c., with the proof-house at the extreme end. The main building is two stories high and three stories at the angles. The rooms are all planned by squares of 40 feet, the largest room being 160 feet by 40 feet. In height the lower story is 16 feet, and the upper 17 feet 6 in.* The utmost solidity characterises the building, a feature which is requisite to ensure steadiness in the working of the almost numberless machines, and the consequent attainment of perfection in workmanship. The rooms are heated with steam conveyed in 1½-inch pipes, three of which run round each room. On ordinary occasions, they doubtless suffice to keep up a proper temperature, but on the day of our visit they scarcely seemed proof against the black frost and the bitter north-east wind then prevailing. A very valuable protection from fire is provided by two huge tanks hoisted above the roof, and holding together some 20,000 gallons of water. They are connected with hydrants distributed at every 40 to 60 feet throughout the establishment.

On making our way to the head office we were received in a very courteous manner by Mr. Betteridge, who placed an experienced guide at our disposal, and indicated the best course of our tour through the long chambers filled with "works of war."

We first entered the Smithy, a workshop of considerable dimensions, and presenting a scene of varied industry. Mr. Vernum, the Chief Engineer, takes the management of this department, assisted by Mr. James Young, with whom we made an inspection of the room. We saw at work nine Ryder's hammers (of Whitworth make) producing pistons; eleven steam drops, nine of huge dimensions, busily stamping all sorts of gun-work; a double-action steam hammer doing heavy work, such as cutting off 8-inch square iron, with its mighty force of a six-ton blow; and a couple of circular saws cutting up steel with as much ease as the saws at Worcester Wharf cut up the Norwegian pine blocks. In regard to the steam drops which most attracted our attention we ventured to ask "Who designed and made these remarkable machines?" "Sir," replied Mr. Young, with a smile of satisfaction, "they were all designed and made on the premises. We are very independent of engineers at Small Heath."

We counted twenty-four men at work in the smithy during our brief stay. Adjoining this shop is the annealing department, in which are twenty-four annealing ovens. In these ovens every metal part of the gun (except the barrel) is annealed. The steel parts are annealed in wrought-iron pots, and iron in cast-pots. Common gas coke is used for this process, which occupies about three days. In the same department there are four blueing stoves for blueing the bands, sights, sight-slides, and other parts of guns. Charcoal is used as fuel in this process. There are also eight annealing ovens for tools.

We now entered the Long Machine Room, in which there are not less than 100 automatic "hands," finished in the highest style of engineering art. These machines include about twenty "drillers" for drilling shoes, bands, triggers, bridles, tumblers, and lock plates. The article to be drilled is enclosed in a perfectly-fitting steel-box, having a lid provided with holes corresponding with those required; each machine contains a number of spindles, carrying a drill of the requisite size, and running at the proper speed. There are also fifty "milling" machines. These mills are of almost every variety of form; but in most of them a head-stock carries a running spindle, which can be raised or lowered to modify the thickness of the article to be cut. Six presses were busily pressing, or more properly "drifting," hammers and sight caps. Ten profiling machines were bringing into chip shape, a heap of bayonet studs, and six sawing or slitting machines were included in this department. Another huge machine room followed, known by the workpeople as "No. 20." This room is divided into three sections. The first, which is under the care of Mr. William Blackett, is devoted entirely to the manufacture of small screws for wood work, the demand for which keeps twenty-three machines going; their produce would do credit to the great house of Nettlefold. The second section is devoted to "machining" the hammer, lock swivel, trigger, and extractor; but it was only in very partial operation at the time of our visit. The third section is wholly occupied with "sights," of which the four principal portions—body, leaf, slide, and cap—are machined at the rate of 1,000 a week. Mr. George Clark, a thoroughly practical man like Mr. Blackett, has charge of this section. In the whole room there are seventy machines. The Stock-machine Room (No. 22) into which we were next ushered, is under the control of Mr. William Kilbee. This department deals exclusively with gun stocks, in the manufacture of which walnut wood is chiefly used. The stocks are first sawn into profile, mostly in Belgium, where they are dried. The operation of drying, if effected by natural means, occupies three or four years; but they can be desiccated in a hot air chamber in much less time, although the latter process is by no means so satisfactory. The rough stock goes first under a saw, which takes off a slab for the barrel edge, and cuts the stock to the required length. It is then taken to a first turning machine, of which there are three in this department. This machine, by means of a cast-iron "dummy" and a progressive movement of the stock, rough shapes the latter in an irregular though in exactly the required form. This ingenious machine is the invention of an American named Blanshard. It consists really of two lathes placed side by side, one containing a model of the object required, and the other, the material out of which it is to be made. The turning wheel contains a series of rounded cutters, capable of 4,000 revolutions per minute, while the material and copy turn together slowly. Mr. Goodman explained that the dumb-tracer is also a round edged wheel, turning freely on its axis, a weight being employed to pull this tracer into contact with the copy, so that as the latter turns round the tracer moves in and out according to the form of the copy, and as the material to be turned has the same motion as the copy, and the turning instrument the same as the traces, it of course produces a shape the same as the copy, and by sliding the rest slowly down the double lathe the article is completed. This machine was first used in the Springfield Armoury (America) thirty years ago. The stock is next placed in a "spotting" machine, to give the different points to hold in the barrel grooving. The place for the barrel is formed by a hardened steel "former," the precise shape of the stock. Having passed through the ordeal of the planing machine, the stock is ready for the lock-bedding machine,—one of the most intricate pieces of mechanism in the whole establishment. By means of a steel former placed alongside the wood stock, five augers or bits are driven by friction pulleys and the intricate form of the lock is cut out to a nicety. By a similar machine in which there are four augers, the cavities to admit the guard and trigger are bedded out. One or two minor processes now prepare the stock for the finished turning lathe. The cutters of this lathe are on a carriage working on centres at the bottom part, and by means of a wheel regulated by a balance weight a correct copy of the "dummy" is produced as already described. The finishing is done by means of filing to guages of hardened steel, and then polishing with glass paper and oiling. There are twenty-three machines in this room, through nineteen of which every distinct stock has to pass, the average being 1,000 a week.

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* For these measurements we are indebted to Mr. John D. Goodman, Chairman of the Small Arms Company.

The Barrel-room (No. 32) has for its comptroller Mr. George Turner. There was being made at the time of our visit the Russian gun locally known as the "Berdan." The steel shoe and barrel of this gun are made in Sheffield, and enter this room in a rough state. Three machines are employed in "rough-boring" the shoe, a process which removes from the inner surface 5-100ths of an inch. There are also three fine boring machines which complete the operation by taking off 100th part of an inch more. The barrel boring employs four "rough" and four "fine" machines, which latter render the bore as smooth and shining as polished glass. The outer surface of the barrel is first "slotted" to dispense with a "carrier," and then turned in a stripping lathe. Of the latter there are nine in operation. The barrel is then taken to the grinding mill, where, on Derbyshire stones 16 inches by 6 feet 4 inches, it is further smoothed. On its return it is taken to the brazier, who affixes front sight and the bayonet stud. The process of fine boring prepares the barrel for polishing. The polishing machines include one of American invention, having a perpendicular motion, which polishes five barrels together in the space of twenty minutes. Milling machines, circular saws, and other mechanical appliances render the total number of machines in this shop upwards of 70, employing 60 men, and fashioning every week 1,000 barrels and 1,000 shoes. The barrels on leaving this department are sent to the rifling room, where there are 12 machines for putting the spiral grooves inside and finishing the interior. To describe the three score parts which go to form a gun, in anything like elaborate detail, would weary even the patience of military readers. It will, however, be news to many of them that every Enfield musket (1853 pattern) undergoes, in the course of manufacture, upwards of 600 processes.

The tool-room, of which Mr. William Pringle is foreman, has 46 machines employed in making and repairing the wondrous system of mechanism in the Small Arms' Factory. The gun locks are made in great part by machinery, but even with this aid Small Heath cannot compete with Darlaston and Wednesbury in regard to the cost of producing certain descriptions. Where a high quality is needful, however, Small Heath carries off the palm. There are in the Small Arms' Factory 5 steam engines, representing, in the aggregate, 120 horse-power. They are all horizontal and high-pressure, and of the boilers two are on the tubular plan, patented by Howard, of Bedford. The engine rooms are models of cleanliness and neatness, and the boilers are covered in completely; a plan which not only saves fuel, but which ensures reasonable comfort to the stokers. A large portion of the machinery was obtained from Leeds and Manchester, and some from America. The engines and shafting were made by the well-known firm of Hick and Son, of Bolton, and the entire factory was organised by an experienced staff of engineers, under Mr. Corey McFarland.

At the present time, the Small Arms Factory is in very partial operation, and in a commercial sense the aspect of its huge rooms filled with such perfect mechanism, standing for the most part idle, is somewhat depressing. But when viewed from a moral standpoint, seeing that this Factory is dedicated wholly to Mars, there is a significance in the prevailing depression which is encouraging to those who wait for the time when either the quarrels of nations shall be settled by arbitration, or when the world shall accept the dictum of the ballad—

"Let those who make the quarrels
Be the only men to fight."

MR. BELLEW'S READINGS.

Readings were given by Mr. Bellew at the Town Hall, Birmingham, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. On Tuesday Mr. Bellew confined his reading to scenes from "Hamlet," which, it will be remembered, he has completely presented in London with scenic accessories and "dummy" players. As a Shakespearian reader Mr. Bellew has no rival, Mr. Walter Montgomery perhaps excepted; and those who were present on Tuesday enjoyed an intellectual treat of a high order.

A very large audience was attracted on Wednesday evening, when the Readings were miscellaneous, including selections from Tennyson, Dickens, Pope, Dryden, &c. It was an excellent thought of Mr. Bellew to present (as he did in 1866) Pope's magnificent Ode, "Vital Spark," with a vocal and an instrumental accompaniment; for, with Mr. Stimpson at the grand organ, and a mixed choir under that gentleman's able direction, the Ode was rendered with extraordinary dramatic effect. The same remark will apply to "Alexander's Feast" (Dryden), which was also musically accompanied. Of the other selections, the extract from the "Pickwick Papers"—the election at Eatanswill—created the most amusement. In the "Macbeth" reading, Mr. Bellew was naturally in his element; but in all he did there were indications of great dramatic power and scholarly acquaintance with the text.

IRELAND.—On Friday a double number of the *Dublin Gazette* was issued containing numerous proclamations, extending the disarming provisions to the places named in Tuesday's *Gazette*. The second part of the Peace Preservation Act, relating to arresting strangers, and persons out at night, has also been extended to the counties, parishes, and baronies already proclaimed.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

The New Bridge, Nottingham, will be opened by Lady Clifton early in June.

Mr. Samuel Isaac, of London, has become the lessee of the Clifton Collieries, Nottinghamshire.

A pleasure and hiring fair was held at Bridgnorth on Monday.

A crusade against ritualism has been commenced at Sedgley, near Dudley.

The Bromsgrove Workmen's Club is to be amalgamated with the Literary and Mechanics' Institution.

George Downes, a shunter at Walsall Railway Station, was crushed to death on Tuesday between a chain and a wagon.

Mr. M. D. Benson, of Balliol College, Oxford, is, it is said, about to resign the presidency of the Oxford University Boat Club, which he has held only a short time.

The name of William Woodward has been struck off the roll of the Wolverhampton Rifle Corps. Woodward had assaulted a woman in the street.

On Monday Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, gave his sanction for the sale of the assets of the late Birmingham Banking Company to the Birmingham Banking Company Limited.

NEW CANAL BASIN AT REDDITCH.—Estimates for the construction of a basin, two boats' length, at the Tividale New Works, and for making some alteration in the canal, have been invited by the Birmingham Canal Company, and sent in as follows:—Mr. Hunt, Birmingham, £337; Mr. T. Owen, Redditch, £343; Messrs. Claydon and Co., Worcester, £415. The committee accepted the tender of Mr. Owen.

SUICIDE AT WEDNESBURY.—On Friday the body of Elizabeth Reede, residing at High Bullen, Wednesbury, aged 49, was discovered in the cistern, at her daughter-in-law's, Piercy-street, New Town. The deceased had spent the previous night at her daughter-in-law's, and at two o'clock on Friday afternoon she was left alone reading her Bible. Upon her daughter-in-law's return the deceased was missing, and her son afterwards found her in the cistern immersed in four feet of water. She had, with considerable trouble, let herself down through a narrow aperture.

LEARNING CONGREGATIONS TO SING.—At the annual tea meeting and concert of the Old Church Sunday Schools, at Hanley, on Monday evening, the incumbent, the Rev. C. W. Bond, appealed for teaching help in the schools, and pointed out the changes he had made in the church services. He also asked for an increase of the church choir, and suggested the setting apart of one evening in the week for the congregation to attend the church and learn the tunes to be sung on the following Sunday. When he had obtained the assistance of a curate he hoped to establish services in the Refuge, in the neghbourhood of which were hundreds of people who never entered a place of worship.

MDLLE. SCHNEIDER AT BIRMINGHAM.—Theatrical and musical Birmingham has something to look forward to in the engagement by Mr. Simpson, of the Theatre Royal, of the famous Mdlle. Schneider, supported by artistes chosen from the principal Parisian Theatres. The visit of M. Felix's company extends from Monday, the 23rd, to Saturday, the 28th of May. The music to be performed is all Offenbachian. There is "Barbe-Bleu" on the Monday, "Orphée aux Enfer" on Tuesday, "La Grande Duchesse" on Wednesday, "Barbe-Bleu" again on Thursday, an act from each opera on Friday (for Mdlle. Schneider's benefit), and on Saturday, the last night, a repetition of "Orphée." The box plan opens on Monday next for reserved seats in the lower boxes (10s.), and on Wednesday for reserved seats in the upper boxes (6s.).

HENGLER'S CIRCUS, CURZON HALL, BIRMINGHAM.—The fairy spectacle of "Cinderella: or, the Little Glass Slipper," was produced at the Circus on Monday, with a general completeness and an attention to detail that do the management great credit. The actors are chiefly children, who have been trained with exceeding care and judgment. Miss Letitia Rudge played Cinderella, Miss Allen the Prince, and Mr. Bridges the Witch. The prettiest part of the performance is the ball-room scene, where a minuet is danced by Cinderella and the Prince. Miss Jenny Louise Hengler has arranged the dances with the good taste and skill that might have been expected from her. The veteran James Doughty and his wonderful dogs, the Chantrill Family, and the acts of the equestrians and *equestriennes* of the company make up an entertainment which appears to become more attractive every night.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A FATHER AT WEM.—Joseph Green Wilson, charged with shooting his father, a surgeon at Wem, was again brought up before the local magistrates on Monday. The magistrates and officials, with the prisoner, adjourned to the residence of Dr. Wilson, in order to take his evidence. The interview between father and son (the first that had taken place since the lamentable occurrence) was most affecting, especially on the part of the father, almost the only words which escaped the son being, "I did not do it, father; it will be known some day who did." The depositions of the father contained very little that was different to the statements made at his former examinations. He had never had a quarrel with his son, but always found him most affectionate. The magistrates committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Shrewsbury Assizes. The excitement in the town was immense. Great crowds collected along the road and at the station to catch a sight of the prisoner.

THE WHITE HAND.—An excellent and novel preparation under this title—which, after analysis by Dr. Hassall, has been pronounced by him entirely free from all that could injure the skin, and also as being "well calculated to render the hands soft and white"—has been composed by Messrs. Lillian and Co., 5, Castle-street, Holborn. We have tested the article, and find it extremely pleasant and efficacious. The pretty form in which it is presented renders it also an elegant and desirable ornament for the toilet table. We can in every way recommend it highly. [778

Mr. Richard Greaves, a Warwickshire magistrate who held many important positions, is dead.

The Vicar of Walesby, Nottinghamshire, has chosen for his churchwarden Mr. Edward Mann, a Wesleyan and a class leader.

The debt on St. Jude's Church, Wolverhampton, has been liquidated. The church cost £5,500.

MR. EDWARD LLOYD.—The *Law Journal* says that Mr. Edward Lloyd, one of the unfortunate victims of the brigands of Attica, was a member of the Chancery Bar, and a son of E. J. Lloyd, Esq., Q.C., the County Court Judge of Gloucestershire. Mr. Edward Lloyd was called to the bar in June, 1858. He was greatly esteemed both in the profession and in society, and regret at his untimely death will be as widely as it will be acutely felt.

BIRMINGHAM AND THE GUN TAX.—At a special meeting of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, on Friday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposal to put a tax upon guns was considered. It was contended that the threatened impost would most seriously affect the gun trade and many branches connected with it, and the following resolution was passed:—"That a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce accompany the members of the gun trade to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and urge upon him the great desirability of modifying his proposals which affect the manufacture and sale of guns."

WOOD ENGRAVING.—We are glad to see by an announcement in our advertising columns that the School of Design proposes to add a new branch to its present departments. It is intended to form a class for teaching the art of wood engraving, under the superintendence of Mr. Barnard, manager of the wood-cutting department of the *Illustrated Midland News*, as soon as twelve names are obtained. The demand for wood engraving is now very great, and the art affords a pleasing and profitable occupation to many women who are not qualified for governesses, or who are unable from domestic causes to take permanent situations. As the class is open to both sexes, we do not doubt the required number will soon be obtained.—*Birmingham Daily Post.*

THE PROPOSED NEW FISH MARKET FOR BIRMINGHAM.—The question of a new fish market for Birmingham was discussed on Monday evening, at a meeting of the burgesses of Market Hall ward; Mr. R. Pollock presiding. Several propositions were put before the meeting, which decided, on the motion of Mr. T. Maher, upon Dudley-street as a site. One wholesale dealer, Mr. Dexter, who wished to see the market at Dale-end, said the present site was wholly insufficient, and his carts had frequently to wait three-quarters of an hour in Bell-street, with a load of fish, and ultimately to turn back and go round New-street in order to get to the market. He had frequently been obliged to persuade persons to go down to the railway station to look at fish, because he could not get it up to market in consequence of the blocking of the roads.—The Town Council, as we have stated, propose to expend £1,400 in covering over the market in Bell-street.

THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.—A public meeting was held on Monday at the Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, in the interest of the Worcester Proprietary College for the Blind Sons of Gentlemen; Lord Lyttelton presiding. The noble chairman said the promoters of the College had formed a company in order to carry out their views, the capital to be £10,000, consisting of 1,000 shares of £10 each. Of this sum upwards of £3,000 had already been obtained; and, in respect to the principle on which the movement was founded, he said that there was nothing of a speculative character in it. The net income would be applied in payment of not more than five per cent. interest to the proprietors on their subscriptions; and another feature was that the College should be furnished with scholarships and exhibitions. Apart from all other considerations, his lordship commended the College to support on the ground of compassion for the great disadvantage under which blind children suffered as compared with those blessed with the sense of sight. The Rev. R. H. Blair, in a long and interesting address, urged the claims of the College upon the public. After narrating some sad instances of unexpected loss of sight, Mr. Blair (who is the Head Master of the College at Worcester) said:

> We have fitted up an excellent building, as before intimated, capable of receiving twenty-five students. Our number is gradually creeping on, and we feel confident of having the whole College space occupied within two years from our first opening on the proprietary footing. Everything is in the most complete order. Our departments are three—the preparatory for children, the senior for youths of a certain standing, and the non-resident. The entire capital sought to be raised is £10,000, in £10 shares. Of this more than one-fourth has been subscribed by the blind, or the friends of the blind in the College, so that I think they have done their share. Less than 500 shares have been taken in all, so that over 500 remain for the friends of the cause to purchase. The call of £2 per share is made, and with the £2,000 thus raised the Council has undertaken to furnish the building, and to keep the institution on its trial for, say, three years. He concluded by expressing a hope that Birmingham and Worcester would in themselves do the great work, and thus earn the credit of successfully inaugurating the education in the College of the children of the rich afflicted with blindness. He was convinced that it was not necessary to go further than Birmingham or Worcester to have the remaining shares taken up.

After an address from the Rev. D. Melville, the Rev. Sir C. R. Leighton, speaking as a father who had a son in the College—the boy who had fallen on shipboard and lost his sight—awarded the institution the highest praise. He thanked God from the bottom of his heart that He had put the idea of the College in Mr. Blair's mind; and he commended the College in His name to the people of Birmingham, amongst whom he had laboured years ago as a curate in the church. The Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke also addressed the meeting in favour of the scheme; after which, on the motion of Mr. Gem (who said he was sure when the matter was fully brought before Birmingham men it would have their support), a vote of thanks was passed to Lord Lyttelton for presiding. His lordship briefly replied, saying that the smallness of the meeting did not discourage him, for by the means of the excellent local press they would address a large constituency. The meeting then separated.

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Boucicault's "Colleen Bawn" and "The Octoroon" have formed the bill at this Theatre. The cast in the "Colleen Bawn," though in many respects the same as when we last noticed it, was chiefly remarkable for the prominent position it afforded Miss Agnes Darling as the heroine, for the opportunity it gave to Mr. Joseph Irving to show the extent of his comic powers, and for the introduction of a comparatively new actress on the Royal boards, viz., Miss Eliza Hathaway. The play was strengthened by the retention of Miss Burchell as Mrs. Cregan, Mr. Marcus Elmore as Danny Mann, Mr. Crosby as Hardress Cregan, Mr. Arthur Williams as Corrigan, Mr. Gould as Father Tom, and Mr. Wyke Moore as Kyrle Daly. The simple-hearted, loving Eily O'Connor is rather beyond Miss Darling's present powers, though she made a laudable effort to overcome the difficulties which surround the part. It would be impossible to speak unfavourably of Miss Hathaway, who, thoroughly in earnest in all she does, gave an amusing impersonation of the Colleen Ruadh. Mr. Elmore's Danny Mann stood out as distinctly as before; and though the Cave scene appeared to be hardly as well managed as usual, the enthusiasm of the audience when Myles na Coppaleen appeared on the surface with the rescued Eily, was uncontrollable; and at the conclusion of the piece an unanimous call brought on Miss Darling and Mr. Irving. This gentleman, who was to take his benefit last (Friday) night, is endowed with considerable humour; and whilst we cannot speak from observation of any other of his impersonations, we must award him a full meed of praise for his delineation of the whisky-loving Irishman, whose heart was stolen away by the Colleen Bawn.

THE LEDBURY CLERICAL SCANDAL.—Sir R. Phillimore gave judgment in this case on Thursday. The defendant is the rector of Ledbury, and he was charged with immoral conduct with two of his female servants, named Parry and Lane. His lordship, after a long and careful examination of the evidence, said he had been compelled to arrive at the painful conclusion that the defendant had been guilty of adultery with Parry and indecency with Lane. He had done much to endanger the cause of religion, and to weaken the Church of which he was a clergyman. If he could have taken all the facts into his judgment he should have passed a sentence of deprivation, but as some of the events happened more than two years before the commencement of the proceedings, he should sentence Mr. Jackson to be suspended of offices and benefices for five years, and to bear all the costs of these proceedings. Certificates of moral character would also be required before re-admittance to his benefice. At Ledbury Petty Sessions, ten persons, the parish "ringers," were charged with ringing the bells upon hearing that Sir J. Karslake had "claimed an acquittal" of the rector. The defendants were discharged with one exception. It is stated that since the hearing of the case in the Court of Arches quite a revulsion of feeling has taken place in Ledbury, and a large number of inhabitants who were previously opposed to the rev. gentleman have now altered their opinion, and are strongly in his favour. Money, too, had been raised, with the intention of having a celebration had Mr. Jackson been victorious, and men were engaged to "chair" him into Ledbury whenever he should arrive. In anticipation of Mr. Jackson winning, and as feeling was running high at Ledbury, it was deemed advisable to augment the police force. The Bishop of Hereford continues his inhibition against Mr. Jackson from practising or officiating at the church, and until the matter is decided the same will be enforced. It is anticipated that the Judicial Committee will appoint a special sitting for the case. The decision of the Court of Arches was not posted on the church doors on Sunday. An appeal has been entered against the judgment.

CRICKET.

ELEVEN GENTLEMEN OF THE WORCESTERSHIRE CRICKET CLUB *V.* ELEVEN "COLTS" OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

The opening match of the season at Worcester was played on Monday and Tuesday on the county ground at Boughton, St. John's. There was a rather thin attendance of visitors owing to the cold weather. The Gentlemen won by 18 runs. The following is the full score:—

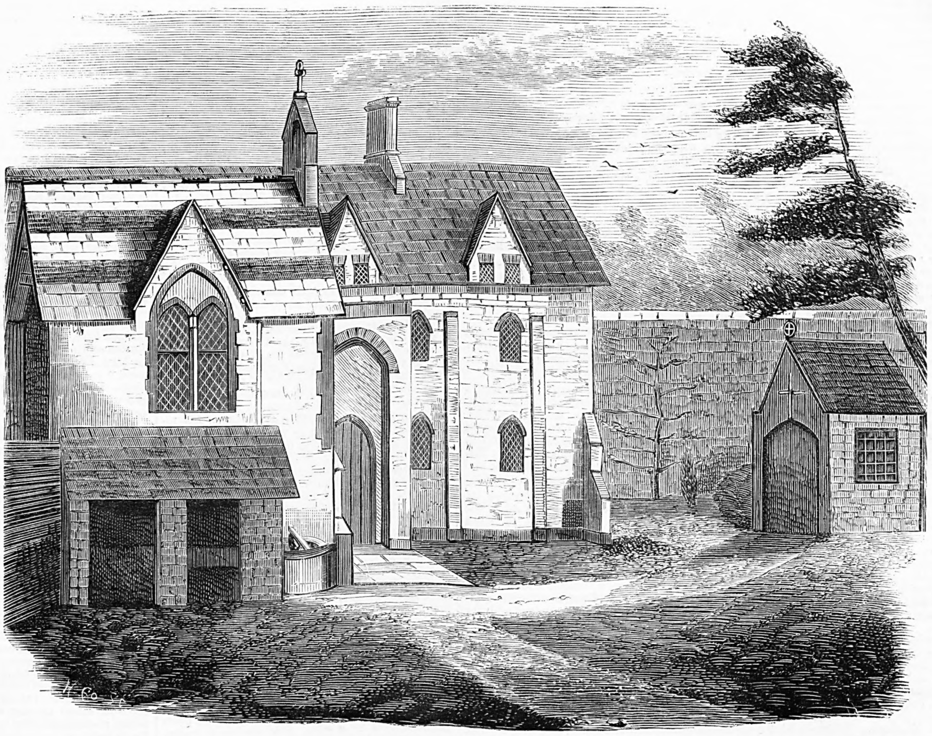
THE ELEVEN GENTLEMEN.

Earl of Coventry, b Osman ...	3	b Clements........	1
Captain Decie, b Chance	4	c and b Clements	6
Mr. H. Foster, c Osman, b Chance	24	b Iliffe..	83
Mr. L. Estridge, b Osman ...	3	b Clements.........	10
Major Clowes, not out	7	c Milward, b Iliffe	15
Mr. W. F. Ashton, b Osman	7	c and b Clements	2
Mr. T. Cox, b Osman	0	b Clements........	1
Mr. G. H. Allsopp, c Cartwright, b Chance	0	b Osman	1
Mr. W. S. Coucher, b Osman	1	not out..............	0
Mr. W. Caldicott, b Chance	5	c Chance, b Cartwright	15
Mr. J. Raybould. c Saxton, b Osman	0	c Iliffe, b Osman	4
Extras	5	Extras...........	7
	59		145

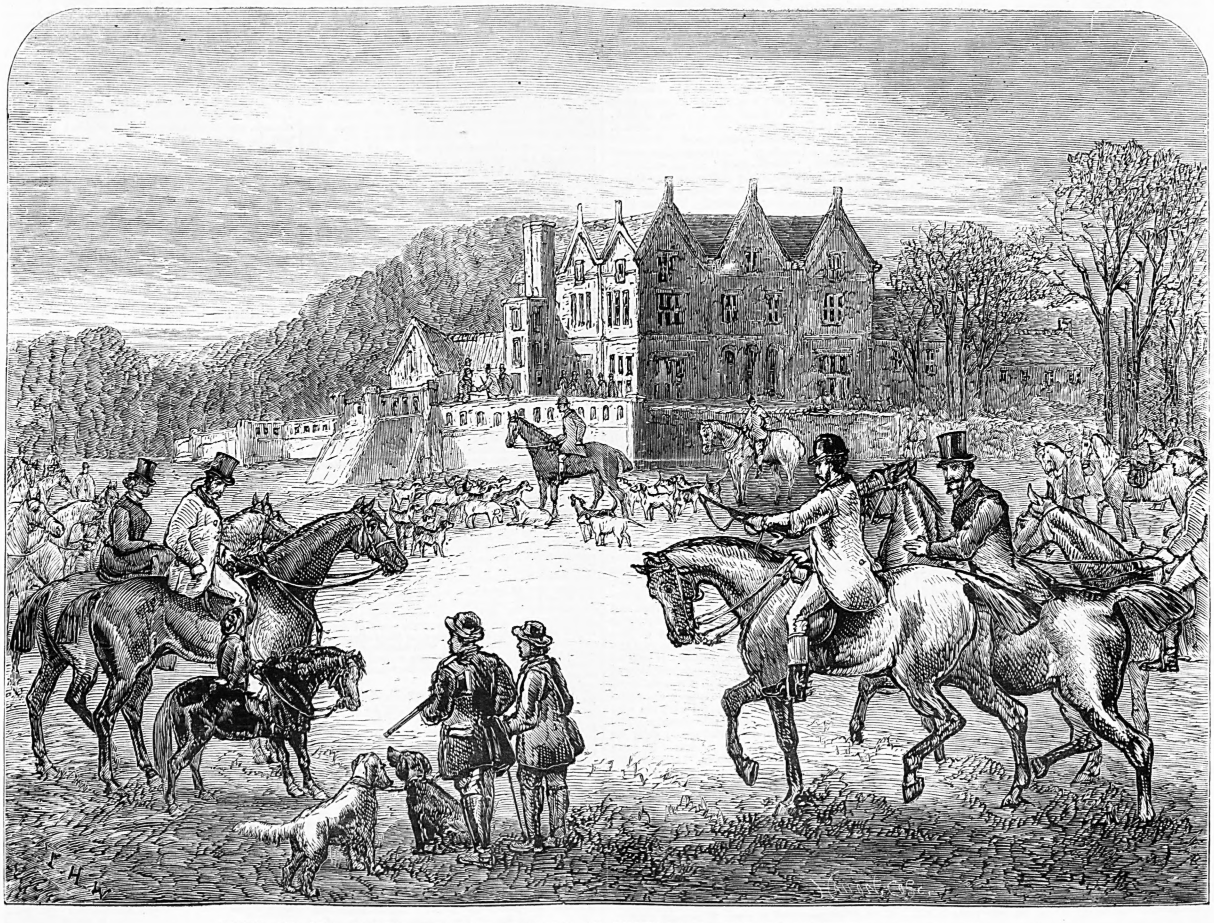
THE ELEVEN COLTS.

Milward, b Caldicott	6	b Raybould	13
Chance, st Foster, b Raybould	2	b Raybould	4
Campbell, c Coventry, b Raybould	0	c Coventry, b Raybould	2
Cartwright, run out	3	c Estridge, b Caldicott	0
Martin, run out	29	b Raybould	18
Clements, b Caldicott...........	8	b Raybould	2
Clapp, b Raybould	0	c Cox, b Caldicott	17
Osman, c Foster, b Raybould	2	absent	0
Saxton, b Raybould	9	b Caldicott........	5
Thompson, b Raybould........	50	not out.............	8
Iliffe, c Coucher, b Raybould	1	l b w. b Raybould	0
Extras..............................	1	Extras...........	3
	114		72

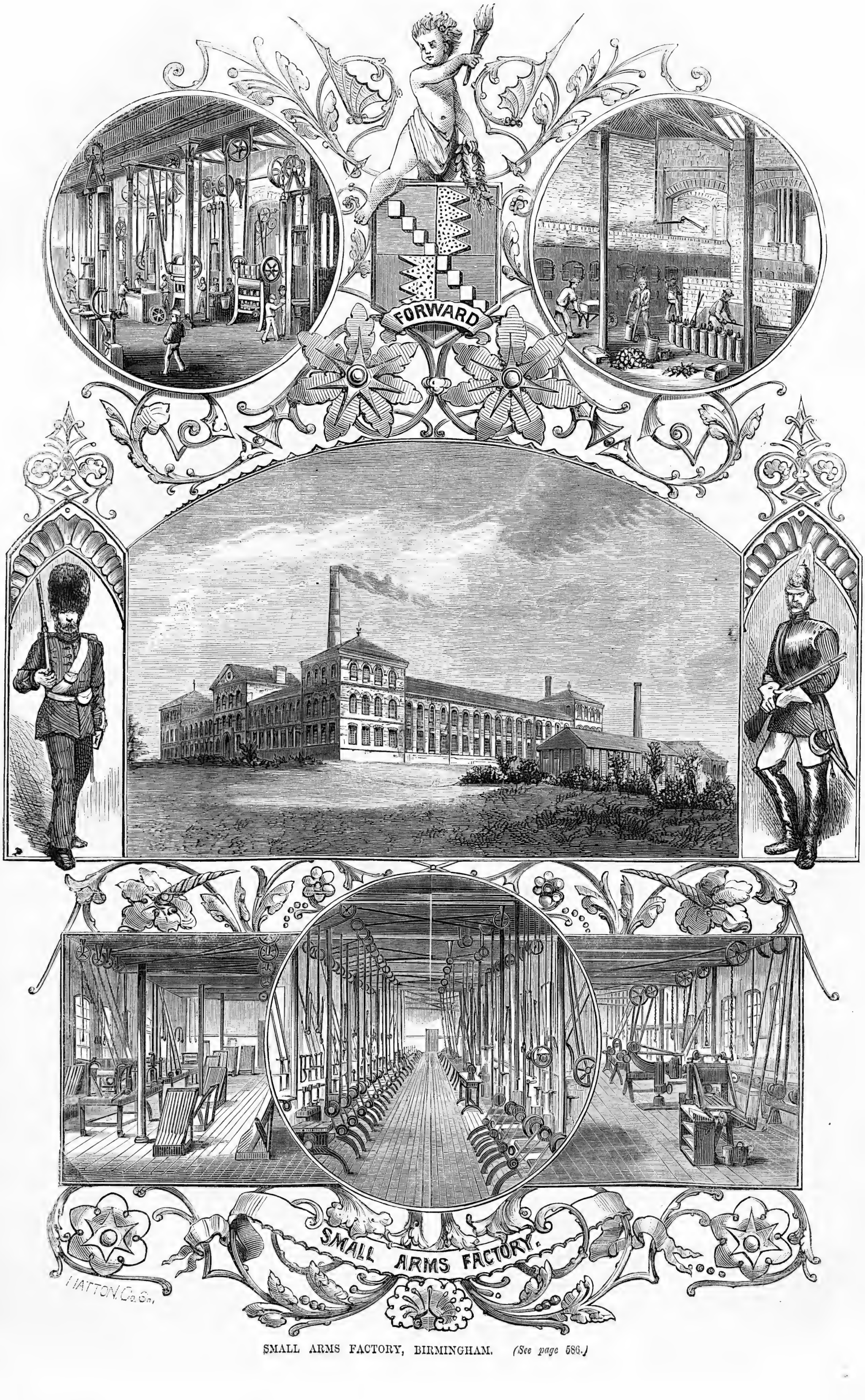
ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694



THE CONVENT OF THE POOR CLARES, BADDESLEY CLINTON, WARWICKSHIRE. *(See page 585.)*



MEET OF THE NORTH COTSWOLD HOUNDS AT DUMBLETON, WORCESTERSHIRE. *(See page 583.)*


FORWARD
SMALL ARMS FACTORY.
HATTON, Co. Sc.

SMALL ARMS FACTORY, BIRMINGHAM. *(See page 586.)*

THE A.B.C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.

BEING A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE ORNAMENTAL ART OF THE WORLD IN ALL AGES.

EGYPTIAN ORNAMENT.—*(Continued.)*

Although the value of the rule laid down by Sir Joshua Reynolds, "that a great style consists in avoiding the details and peculiarities of particular objects," may be disputed by some authorities as far as it relates to portrait, historical, and landscape painting, its importance in ornamental design is unquestionable. We have already stated our opinion that all art should be more suggestive rather than closely imitative, for otherwise a photograph must be allowed to excel every other attempt to copy nature, and the Dutch school of painting be acknowledged superior to all the rest. Not but that a misapplication of Sir Joshua's axiom might not lead some painters into error. Improperly interpreted, the Egyptians as well as the Chinese and Japanese might quote it in justification of their strange paintings and defiance of perspective.

But the rule, as the definition of an abstract principle, holds good, and may be distinctly traced in all the works of the great masters. It is clearly and practically the fundamental principle of Egyptian ornament, the most ancient as well as the truest and purest of all styles of ornamental design; according to which the merit of every other may be determined. That which constitutes this excellence of the Egyptian style should be carefully examined by the student. Above all it will be found that every design is appropriate to the purpose it was intended to serve.

Egyptian architecture and its decoration were inseparable, and always consistent one with the other. The types most frequently used in the latter, such as the lotus, the papyrus, and the feather, were few and never so represented as to excite surprise by the closeness of the imitation to nature; but were, so to speak, architecturally treated, and produced effect upon the mind by insensibly calling into action a comparison between the form shown and the original type.

Thus a certain intellectuality may be said to pervade the Egyptian style quite distinct from the impression made by realism, however accurate. As we have already observed, the effect is increased by the salient and most graceful features of the model being reproduced and constantly repeated.

This fitness of design to the object to which it is applied is to be noticed in the use of the minutest Egyptian ornament, as well as in the decoration of the most colossal temple. And it is in this respect that modern designers seem to be most deficient. Whether from carelessness or want of true artistic feeling the appropriateness of design at the present day is not sufficiently considered; patterns heavy and massive in character are selected for the decoration of objects slender and delicate in nature, or the reverse, and incongruity in purpose as well as in style is generally prevalent.

It is but necessary to notice the ornament applied to the commonest objects which surround us to be convinced of this fact.

Improvement certainly has of late years taken place, and is in progress, but as yet the patterns upon our lamps, glass, walls, and household furniture are frequently objectionable on account of their being inappropriate, or because they violate rules of art not yet sufficiently appreciated.

These rules are set forth in so many propositions by Owen Jones, in his elaborate work, the "Grammar of Ornament;" they should be assiduously studied by all who wish to follow the dictates of an unerring and experienced master.

In perfection and simplicity the Egyptian style bears much affinity to that of the Savage Tribes. The same means are adopted by which the same effect is produced; the repetition of a geometrical figure, the just balance of a pattern, the remarkable fitness of ornament, seem attributable to an instinct in man, which becomes less active in its operation as civilisation advances.

Egyptian ornament is also superior to any later style in colouring.

The primary colours yellow, red, and blue are the most constantly in use, with black, white, and occasionally green. By some, this positive colouring, as it has been called, is thought too glaring, stiff, and formal. Nevertheless, it is that which is the most brilliant and, at the same time, least fatiguing to the eye, a result hardly to be obtained by any other combination. Indeed, as the compound colours orange, purple, and green, and the tertiaries, citrine, russet, and olive are lavishly employed, so does the high art character of ornamental design decline, as will be seen when we come to analyse the different styles subsequent to that of ancient Egypt.

"LOTHAIR."

The first novel ever written by a Prime Minister of England has been published this week—"Lothair. By the Right Hon. B. Disraeli." It is dedicated to the Duke of Aumale "with respect and affection." It is not to exaggerate to say that there has been more excitement and gossip concerning "Lothair" than about any novel hitherto published. At the clubs, in literary coteries, in domestic circles, Mr. Disraeli's book has been a constant theme of conversation for several weeks, and the wildest speculations have been broached respecting the character of the work. Those who expected to find it a satire upon the author's political antagonists will be disappointed; there is very little, or nothing, of the sort in the book. "Lothair" is pre-eminently "a novel of good society." There is scarcely a character in it who has not a title. The plot turns upon events which have happened within the last five years.

Briefly told—and we cannot do anything like justice to the book in this short notice—the story is as follows. Lothair, an orphan just coming of age, and the heir to enormous property, is a young man who has been brought up under the ægis of a Presbyterian nobleman and a Roman Cardinal. We first see him at the ducal mansion of Brentham, where he is visiting after leaving Oxford. Here he gets his first taste of good society, and falls in love with the youngest daughter of the Duchess, the Lady Corisande. He surprises the Duchess by proposing for the young lady's hand, and she refuses to give her consent. Lothair's next visit is to the town-house of Lord St. Jerome, a Catholic peer, whose family are fanatical for the Church. Here Lothair meets Lord St. Jerome's niece, Clare Arundel, whose large violet eyes and rich brown hair fascinate the young man. With the assistance of Cardinal Grandison, his guardian, an attempt is made to convert Lothair to the Roman communion, and he is taken down to Vauxe, a rural seat of the St. Jerome's, where, it being Holy Week, he assists at the Tenebræ. Lothair is now rapidly drifting Romewards. He resolves to build a large cathedral at Westminster, but whether it is to be Protestant or Catholic he cannot determine. He tells Clare Arundel, however, that he intends to dedicate the cathedral "to a saint in heaven and on earth—to St. Claire." But Lady Corisande just then appearing, Lothair is full of doubts as to the line of conduct which he ought to pursue. She is presented at Court, all the men rave about her, and Lothair attends her first ball, at Crecy House, which is thus described:—

"Royalty, followed by the imperial presence of ambassadors, and escorted by a group of dazzling duchesses and paladins of high degree, was ushered with courteous pomp by the host and hostess into a choice saloon, hung with rose-coloured tapestry and illumined by chandeliers of crystal, where they were served from gold plate. But the thousand less favoured were not badly off, when they found themselves in the more capacious chambers, into which they rushed with an eagerness hardly in keeping with the splendid nonchalance of the preceding hours. "What a perfect family," exclaimed Hugo Bohun, as he extracted a couple of fat little birds from their bed of aspic jelly. "Everything they do in such perfect taste. How safe you were here to have ortolans for supper." All the little round tables, though their number was infinite, were full. Male groups hung about; some in attendance on fair dames, some foraging for themselves, some thoughtful and more patient, and awaiting a satisfactory future. Never was such an elegant clatter."

Lothair, who is a sort of general lover, now falls a victim to "the brilliant Theodora," the wife of Colonel Campian, a mortal enemy of the Papacy. She ultimately saves him from renouncing his faith for that of Rome, and persuades him to join Garibaldi in his struggle for Italian Liberty. Theodora, in man's attire, acts as secretary to the chief of the patriots, and falls mortally wounded near Mentana. Before dying, however, she extracts from Lothair a promise that he will never join the communion of the church of Rome. Lothair, who is wounded at Mentana, is attended by Clare Arundel, who is nursing the Pope's soldiers; but the Romanists have been too eager to make a 'vert of the rich Lothair. They announce his conversion in the newspapers; Lothair is indignant at this, but the Cardinal so works upon his feelings that Lothair is talked almost into a stupor. He escapes to Malta, and goes thenee with one Phœbus, an artist, to Greece and Jerusalem. Finally, Clare Arundel takes the veil, and Lothair marries Corisande. This is how the picture is finished:—

"Let us rest here for a while," said Lothair, "under the shade of this oak," and Lady Corisande reclined against its mighty trunk, and Lothair threw himself at her feet. He had a great deal still to tell her, and among other things the story of the pearls which he had wished to give to Theodora. "She was, after all, your good genius," said Lady Corisande. "I always liked her." "Well now," said Lothair, "that case has never been opened. The year has elapsed, but I would not open it, for I had always a wild wish that the person who opened it should be yourself. See, here it is." And he gave her the case. "We will not break the seal," said Lady Corisande. "Let us respect it for her sake—Roma!" she said, examining it; and then they opened the case. There was the slip of paper which Theodora at the time had placed upon the pearls, and on which she had written some unseen words. They were read now, and ran thus—"The Offering of Theodora to Lothair's Bride." "Let me place them on you now," said Lothair. "I will wear them as your chains," said Corisande."

The critics are almost unanimous in pronouncing "Lothair" one of the best and most artistic of Mr. Disraeli's works.

LITERATURE.

England to Delhi; a Narrative of Indian Travel. By John Matheson. London: Longmans, Green, and Co.

"The proper means of increasing the love we bear our own country is to reside some time in a foreign one," said Shenstone; and when the reader has perused the work under notice he will be quite content to stay in his native land, at least in preference to a permanent residence in India. Although one might not wish to live there for aye, it is a glorious country to visit—a place of wonders. An Englishman who would escape for a while from the chilling atmosphere of a northern latitude can pass into these "fields of light that shine below the southern horizon;" and to leave the gloomy weather behind that we often get here, in exchange for India with its warm climate and clear sky must indeed be pleasant.

> "It is a goodly thing to see
> What Heaven hath done for this delicious land."

But putting all other considerations aside, a man must needs have a knowledge of foreign lands and of the manners and customs of his fellow-creatures all the world over. The best way, of course, to attain such a knowledge is to travel; or, if this be beyond reach, to read the writings of one who has travelled, a book of genuine information and one that you can rely upon—such is the work before us. The author should be one who has seen and heard for himself—a person of learning, and in every way capable of the task he undertakes; one who can tell you what the religious and political position of a country is, rather than what he thinks it ought to be; one who can do so, too, without any religious rant or political twaddle on his own account; one who, when he has laid his pen down, can say, "mistake me not; I speak but as I find." Such an one we believe is the author of "England to Delhi." Mr. Matheson tells us in his preface that the journey he has described was undertaken from a desire to form some personal acquaintance with a country chiefly known to him through the medium of a close mercantile connection, and that business, not bookmaking, was its primary object. No one, however, who visits our Eastern empire can fail to be forcibly impressed with the novelty of its aspect, and with the strong contrast which it presents to the ordinary routine of European life. This it was that tempted the author to write a book, which cannot fail to be well received by the reading public. For such information that he has been able to give apart from his own experience and the statistics gleaned from official documents, he is indebted not to other volumes of a similar nature, but to the courtesy of friends resident in the East, and to the columns of the current Anglo-Indian journals. We think great credit is due to the author on this score, for it is one of the best traits in a work of this kind that its contents are not hashed up from other books. "England to Delhi" is undoubtedly a production of great merit, and claims more interest than ordinary narratives of travels. The welfare of our own country is now intimately connected with India, and it is essential that English people should have an idea of its material resources and social features. For the benefit of the reader we will take a few facts that may be found in the chapter entitled "Administrative and Territorial." The most important vegetable products of India are the sweet banana, the delicious mango, rice, wheat yams, maize, barley, mustard, and other articles of food, with cotton, flax, hemp, indigo, and jute. We have always been told the country is poor in minerals, but it must be borne in mind, however, that the survey of the vast area comprised in the little word "India" is only in course of progress, and at the present rate of advancement is not likely to be completed for ten or twelve years to come. . . . . . Large coal beds have been recently discovered where none were supposed to exist, and elsewhere geologists are directing the attention of the legislature to strata containing lead and silver, apparently in workable quantities. Last year's Report on the Godavery Districts of the Central Provinces informs Government that this portion of the country is not so valuable for its agricultural as for its universal products, among which are mentioned iron ore in abundance, gold in small quantities, and precious stones such as the sapphire and the amethyst, together with very pure rock crystal. It is true that the rich old diamond mines of India are nearly exhausted, but the progress of discovery points to the possibility of greater productiveness. The few copper and iron mines at present in operation appear to be giving a satisfactory yield. It need scarcely be added that nitre and salt, exist in ample store with the prospect of an increasing supply. "Fruitful in stem and leaf, the hillsides and the forests abound with trees, the most conspicuous being the teak, the universal bamboo, and an endless variety of palms." The zoology of India is as rich and extensive as its botany. In the fields and by the roadsides travellers find the cow and the sheep, the goat, the horse, and many other tame animals, together with the huge forms of the camel and the elephant—both of them highly serviceable for purposes of merchandise, and of war also, as we have seen in the case of the Abyssinian expedition. Amongst birds the most noticeable are the vulture, eagle, kite, cormorant, and crow, whilst wild peacocks and paroquets may be seen in the more retired districts, with other birds of bright plumage, glistening in the sunlight. Alligators and snakes still inhabit the Indus and the Ganges, but their number decreases. The lion, tiger, leopard, panther, and hyena overrun the country in great numbers, but they too are gradually receding before the steps of material progress into the more retired jungles of the Mofussil. A plentiful supply and a great variety of fish are obtained from the coasts and rivers, but as a rule they are not so well-flavoured as those of colder latitudes.—For any further information we would refer the reader to Mr. Matheson's "England to Delhi," that converses pleasantly on nearly all that is known of India and the Indians. It is a large book made up of 559 pages, neatly printed in large type on toned paper, accompanied with a map, and adorned with eighty-two most beautiful illustrations drawn on wood by Robert Tennent, and engraved by Stephen Miller and George Pearson. The engraving is of the highest class—all the illustrations are cut well, and some in a most perfect style.

THE GOSSIP.

Mr. Robert Sabine's work on the Electric Telegraph has been translated in Holland.

M. Alfred Fouillée has just published an elaborate work on the Philosophy of Plato.

Mrs. Robinson, the widow of the Orientalist, Dr. Robinson, has died at Hamburg.

Mr. N. B. Dennys, late Editor of the *Hong Kong China Mail*, has returned to England.

The theatrical notices in the *Court Circular* are signed by the writer, Mr. Edmund Yates.

"Lothair" was delivered at Mudie's in one of Pickford's vans.

Mr. Bright has given up smoking. Mr. Gladstone is said to be an inveterate smoker.

The Earl of Durham is about to publish some of his late father's letters.

One of Mark Lemon's daughters was married on Tuesday to Mr. Topham, the artist.

The "Musical Notes" in the *Echo* are said to be from the pen of Walter Maynard.

The United States Treasury Department is using up the old green-backs in the manufacture of paper for official envelopes.

The "Marion Delorme" of M. Victor Hugo will shortly, it is said, be played at the Porte Saint-Martin.

Mr. S. Smiles has a book nearly ready belonging to the department of knowledge he has so successfully illustrated—Biography.

A new daily paper is talked of at Darlington and Durham (says the local *Advertiser*) is to have a new weekly paper called "The Drone."

The *Cambria Daily Leader*, the Liberal organ for South Wales, appeared for the last time on Saturday.

The changes in the *Pall Mall Gazette* are said to have cost the proprietors £15,000. The paper has now assumed its old shape, and comes out only in an evening.

The editorship of the *British Medical Journal* will soon revert to Mr. Ernest Hart, who has returned to London.

Mr. Barry Sullivan, after a successful engagement in Dublin, commenced a series of performances at Belfast on Monday.

A new serial, to be called "The Waif," will be brought out in the autumn by a well-known publishing firm.

Miss Louisa Laidlaw, formerly of the Princess's, Lyceum, and Adelphi Theatres, died a few days ago of consumption.

A new daily paper will, it is said, be shortly started in London, combining the peculiar characteristics of the *Saturday Review*, the *Athenæum*, and *Punch*.

Mr. Arthur a'Beckett's novel, "Fallen among Thieves," dramatised by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, was brought out at the Royal Alfred Theatre on Saturday.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert has been engaged upon an adaptation of Offenbach's "Brigands" for the Gaiety Theatre.

"The Old Prose Stories from whence the Poet Laureate has taken the 'Idylls of the King,'" is the title of a new work to be issued by Mr. Hotten.

The *Northern Echo* says "a new Tory journal" will appear this week at Whitby. The editor is, we believe, Mr. Hugh Burns, a gentleman of considerable and varied experience.

Prospectuses have been issued for the publication of a translation of the Domesday Book for Lincolnshire, provided that sufficient subscribers can be obtained.

The Cantata for voices and orchestra upon which Mr. F. H. Cowen is now engaged will be called "The Rose-Maiden," and is adapted from a German legend.

Mr. Edward Dicey has ceased to occupy the post of Editor of the *Daily News*, to which he succeeded on the retirement of Mr. Walker, about three months since.

Gounod is at present suffering from a painful but temporary affection of the hand, which (says the *Musical Standard*) prevents his finishing a new work on which he is engaged.

A new weekly paper, to be edited by Sala, will shortly appear, under the very remarkable title of "England as it is to-day." Tinsleys are to publish it. If it is opposed, may we not look for a more promising title in "England as it is to-morrow"?

The ladies of Bath will shortly present to the Princess of Wales an escritoire, which was originally intended as a wedding present, but (says the *Bath Chronicle*) "wranglings, reproaches, and remonstrances attended its completion."

Dr. Langford, who was for some time connected with *Aris's Gazette*, is, we hear, to be associated with Mr. George Dawson in the editorial conduct of the new Birmingham daily paper to be published in September. Dr. Langford will have the organisation of the staff.

A new comic and satirical weekly paper is to appear in Dublin, called *Zosimus*, the nickname of a fool once well known in the streets of that city. It will be principally illustrated (says the *Athenæum*) by Mr. O'Hea, an artist who a little time ago was on the point of joining the staff of a London comic journal.

The letters which have appeared in the *Standard* at intervals during the last six months from Athens were, our contemporary states, from the pen of Mr. Lloyd, one of the four gentlemen murdered by Greek brigands. Mr. Lloyd's last letter appeared on the 9th instant. In it he described the working of the Ballot in Greece.

The *Orchestra* says that rumours point to the future of Her Majesty's Theatre as a home for tragedy and the legitimate drama. It is reported that Mr. Barry Sullivan, Mrs. Hermann Vezin, and others among our best tragedians have been communicated with respecting a scheme the details of which are not yet settled.

A novelty is about to be produced at the Surrey Theatre—nothing less than a summer pantomime, shorn, however, of clown and harlequin. The author, Mr. Hubert Jay Morice, has chosen as his subject Gay's "Beggars' Opera," and the title will be a "Drawing-room Perversion of the Beggars' Uproar.—*Echo.*

Apropos of painters, Sir Edwin Landseer's large picture of Voltigeur is called, it seems, "A Cat may look at a King," and so called, it appears, because the king of racers would not stand still to be painted by the king of animal-painters until a favourite cat, his stable companion, had been fetched to purr him into quietude. The cat, therefore, occupies a well-earned position in the picture.—*Court Circular.*

The *Sun*, which since Mr. Pitt started it has undergone no alteration of price, but cost 4d. on the 2nd of October, 1792, and costs 4d. to-day, is about to undergo a change. So many newspapers have died—the *Herald* and the *Chronicle*, &c., not to speak of those cut off in childhood, like the *Morning Star*—that, next to the *Times*, the *Sun* is the oldest daily paper in London. After the 10th of this month it will appear morning and evening as a penny paper. We are glad to hear that Mr. Charles Kent will retain the editorship, which he has held for so many years.—*Athenæum.*

TABLE-TALK.

More than one clergyman in "the Black Country" has voluntarily laboured in a new sphere of work, by descending into the dark depths of coal-pits, and there, in the semi-gloom, preaching to the miners. We illustrated such a scene in No. 17 of the *Illustrated Midland News* (December 25th, 1869.) But, who was the worthy man who originated this practice? this question has been asked, discussed, and variously answered in some of the religious newspapers; and the honour would appear to be due to the Rev. Thomas Ward, vicar of Rowley Regis, who, when lay assistant to Mr. Ker, the present vicar of Tipton, from 1848 to 1851, was accustomed to preach in two coal-pits in Tipton, "The Blue Fly" belonging to Mr. Morris, and "the Denbigh" belonging to Mr. Haines, two pits of the depth of 270 yards. Sometimes a congregation of ninety miners was assembled to hear Mr. Ward, who, in 1851, became curate of Coseley, and continued his preaching in the pits. In 1853, his labours were shared by his Incumbent (the late) Mr. Ford Vance, who, in the same year, published an octavo volume of 417 pages, entitled "Sermons: with a Voice from Mines and Furnaces." A daughter of Mr. Vance wrote (anonymously) a clever story of the Black Country, "Cornfields and Coalfields," published some few years since in *The Leisure Hour*.

It is a trite saying, "that one half of the world do not know how the other half live;" and, it may be surmised, that many readers of these pages are ignorant as to the manner in which many thousands of their fellow countrymen and countrywomen earn their livelihood by bringing amusement to delighted audiences. By such of our readers the purely theatrical newspapers are, probably, unknown; yet, a perusal of their columns would open out a new vista of existence; and a glance at their advertisements would reveal phases of character of which they knew as little as though they had been Dr. Livingstone's newly-discovered tribe of Troglodytes in Rua. Here is that respectable newspaper, *The Era;* run your eye over its advertisements, and you will have a glimpse of the following characters. Here are leading ladies, singing chambermaids, first old men, juvenile gents, gentlemen for the heavy business, heavy men, scene painters to act, property men to work lime light, walking gents, juvenile utilities, ladies for heavies and old women, burlesque ladies, columbines, first low comedians, jig dancers, versatile comics, young lady pianistes for respectable free and easies, serio-comics for musical bars, good niggers, female Christys, walking ladies to sing between the pieces, first-class negroists, super ladies, trick clowns, champion duettists, excelsior gymnasts, flying wonders, female acrobats, sensation marvels, and a crowd of people whose assumed titles convey to ordinary minds very inadequate ideas of the accomplishments for which the individual performers may be distinguished. Here, for example, is a "Refined Cancan Dancer," who "is open for a turn;" and a lady and gentleman who term themselves "The Rollicking Couple: the Genuine Article;" and here, too, is a person who wants, not a rollicking couple, but, "A Steady Man and Wife, to work an Exhibition of a Fat Girl—a carriage to live in, and wages 30s. a week. Also a Man to exhibit a Six-legged Horse." To many of us, these announcements are as full of mystery as is that column in the same newspaper, headed with the word "Buffaloism" and recording the doings of "The Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes."

A very interesting collection of foreign and ancient musical instruments has been on view in the Museum of the Science and Art Education Department, at South Kensington. Here might be seen the elaborately-carved boxwood violin, given by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Leicester; the vielle, or "hurdy-gurdy," with the monogram of Catherine de Medici and Henry II.; Annibale Rosso's spinet, adorned with 2,000 precious stones, and purchased at the Paris Exhibition for £1,200; the viol de Cordone, for which instrument, pieces were especially written by Hadyn; the old English jordine or pochette, with which our forefathers gave the key-note to their madrigals; the little kits, or fiddles, which have now descended to the Turveydrops and other teachers of dancing and deportment; a Madeira machête; a Hamburg quinterna; a French serinette, wherewith ladies taught their *serins* (finches) how to sing; a cornetto curvo; a dulcimer; a virginal; a harp-lute; and various other curious instruments that are now rarely to be seen. But, there was no specimen of a shawm. Yet, for the matter of that, did anyone ever see a specimen of a shawm? and, moreover, what is a shawm? is it a stringed instrument, or a wind instrument? On this point we may mention a hitherto unpublished anecdote about the late royal Duke of ——, who was not only remarkable for his amiability, but also for his habit of talking aloud when he supposed that he was only thinking. The Duke was on a visit to the Dean of ——, and attended the afternoon service at the Cathedral. The *Cantate* was being sung,—I forget whose "service" it was—but the choir had to dwell at some length on the musical expression of the words, "With trumpets also and shawms." It attracted the attention of the royal Duke who was heard to say very audibly from his stall, "Shawms, shawms! what are they? A kind of musical instrument, I suppose." The fact is, that we do not read of shawms elsewhere than in the prayer-book version of the Psalms; the Bible version translates the word as "cornet," (Psalm xcviii. 6.). But, although very much learning and research has been expended on the subject, we are still left in doubt as to the precise nature of cornets or shawms. They would seem to have been the jubilee trumpets, called *Shopheroth*, as distinguished from the metal trumpets of Moses and Solomon, called in the Hebrew, *Chatsoteroth*. To speak broadly, the "trumpets" would seem to have been straight, and the "cornets" or "shawms" to have been curved. Any way, the royal Duke was not the only person who was unable to define with precision, what was a "shawm."

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The interval between the Craven and first Spring Meetings at Newmarket was occupied by various little fixtures at Guildford, Croydon, Cardiff, Wetherby, &c.; but hardly anything worthy of notice took place. The Guildford meeting was promoted by Mr. Osborne, a gentleman well known in connection with the sporting press under his signature of "Beacon;" he had to contend with great difficulties, so it was hardly as successful as it deserved to be, and the total absence of police, for which Mr. Osborne was not to blame, gave the roughs a rare treat. Good fields contested nearly every event at Croydon, and some really capital sport was afforded, which made the wretched racing at Newmarket during the previous week look smaller than ever. It was a mistake, however, to include any steeplechasing in the programme, for it is quite out of season, and, with the ground as hard as iron, the jumping affairs were mere burlesques. The French mare, Astrolabe, made a good fight in the Grand National Hurdle Race: she could not, however, concede 11 lbs. to Ada Penelope, who has been very successful in this line of business. The Surrey Grand Steeplechase brought out The Doctor for the fourth time since his sides were "ripped up" at Liverpool, so he does not seem to have been much injured by the operation. It was too much to ask him, over such easy country as Croydon, to give 31 lbs. to a fast horse like Scarrington, who at one time carried all before him in hunters' races in the north; still he was made a strong favourite, but fell at one of the jumps, for about the first time in his life, and Astrolabe got her usual place of second. The Surrey and Sussex Hunt Meeting was this year held at Croydon instead of on the Sussex downs, and the Cheltenham stable was in better form in the Winding Up Steeplechase, which Brick managed to secure after a wonderful finish with Double Event and Red, White, and Blue. The Eglinton Hunt Meeting proved a great success, and was chiefly remarkable for the good performances of Snowstorm, who won the two principal cross country events, carrying 12st. 8lbs. in one of them. Lord Eglinton won five races during the two days.

The weather on the first day of the Newmarket Spring Meeting contrasted very unfavourably with the warmth and brightness of the Craven week; but the sport was incomparably better, and some capital fields turned out during the day. Monday was rendered additionally interesting from its being the first day on which two-year-olds could run, and the youngsters were evidently determined to make up for lost time, as they took part in four out of the eight races. Blair Athol has made a good beginning to the season by carrying off the principal race of the day with Tullibardine. He is a nice-looking colt out of Carlotta, and therefore half brother to Coutts, who was once much fancied for this year's Derby. Chevisaunce, an own sister to Lord Lyon and Achievement, made her *début* and ran fairly well; she is smaller than either of her distinguished relations, and seems hardly likely to emulate their performances. Dr. Giles, the first of Cambuscan's progeny that has appeared in public, finished second, and did not disgrace his sire; but Baron Rothschild's Norfolk, own brother to Suffolk, wants far more time to show his true form. After Idus had won his race, the followers of King of Scots were more enthusiastic about him than ever; while Musket's good performance gave Stanley a lift in the quotations. The victory of Pandora over Gertrude was rather a surprise, and either the former has improved considerably since last season, or the latter has lost form. General Peel scored his first win, since his return to the turf, with Lady Masham, one of the "legacy" animals, who ran right away from her field. The day's racing must have been very satisfactory to Mr. Blenkiron, as Tullibardine and Jack in the Box, who won a race later in the day, were both bred by him, and moreover the latter is by his prime favourite, King John.

The sale of the Quorn hunters took place at the Kennels on Saturday last, and was fairly successful. The thirty-five lots made 3798 gs., or an average of about 108 gs. Valesman, by Young Melbourne, who was knocked down to Mr. Chaplin for 300 gns. made the longest price during the afternoon, though five others realized upwards of 200 gs. a-piece.

We were standing on the towing-path at Putney on Monday night, watching a race between some Thames Rowing Club "tub fours," when a sudden fusillade from "the bells" announced the fact that Kelley had beaten Bright in their "open boat" match on the Tyne. We were very pleased and a little surprised at this result, for the veteran had never previously performed in this kind of boat, while Bright is a very old hand at the game, and has had a wonderfully successful career, having defeated everyone who has opposed him except Renforth and Taylor. It was a slashing race throughout, Bright taking the lead at first, and the ex-champion fairly rowing him down shortly after passing Redheugh Bridge. The foul, or rather fouls, that afterwards occurred were very unfortunate; but the north countryman was clearly in fault, and the decision of the referee seemed to give general satisfaction.

"Every mother and housekeeper must often act as family physician in the numerous illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases I have used Perry Davis's Pain Killer, and consider it an indispensable article in the family medicine box."—*New York Examiner*.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

We have formerly spoken of the Warsop aëro-steam engine, in which part of the heat of the furnace hitherto wasted is employed to make a hot-air blast which bubbles through the water in the boiler and assists in the steam generation. A marine engine of this construction has been placed on board a steam tug to be employed on the Chinese rivers, and the vessel is on her way out. From Gibraltar a report on the performances of her engines has been received, and so far they have given unexpected satisfaction. The saving of fuel is calculated to amount to 60 per cent. This seems incredible: by some people it may be questioned whether such a margin for saving existed; but it must be borne in mind that hitherto the amount of steam power obtained from a ton of coal has been only about an eighth of what, according to the theory of heat, it ought to be. The Warsop system is fairly launched; patents have been secured in the principal manufacturing countries on the Continent, and also in America, where however the application was opposed, we believe on account of a claim to priority of invention set up by a United States engineer. And while on the subject of steam engines we may note that the last American idea is to put a cylinder *inside the boiler*, under the water. The advantages claimed are—first, freedom from cooling and condensation of its contained steam; and second, that the cylinder being beneath the water and lubricated thereby, its inner surface being washed at every stroke of the piston, steam can be used therein at a very high temperature. The invention is patented. We should not have thought such a protection necessary, for there can be little chance of any one making such an engine for any useful purposes. Evidently it does not possess that essential to a good machine which we have heard described as the "get-at-ability of its parts."

Lately a French astronomer, M. Rayet, while scrutinising one of the late immense spots on the sun with a spectroscope, saw one of the dark Fraunhoffer lines of the spectrum change to a bright line. The evident deduction from this fact was that the light coming from the spot was of that homogeneous character peculiar to a gas at high temperature. The line seen was that known to belong to hydrogen, and therefore it became clear that the spot was the scene of a tremendous outburst of this gas. This observation is a verification of a conclusion formerly arrived at by observers in this country concerning the hydrogenic eructations of sun spots.

The weather has greater influence on our lives than we think. According to some recent investigations by Mr. Baxendell, of Manchester, meteorological causes are far more powerful in producing fluctuations in the rate of mortality than any other recognised influence. The class of diseases most affected by atmospheric changes are those known as zymotic diseases: and in unfavourable seasons the increase of fatal cases is greatest between the ages of 25 and 75, or amongst those who are most exposed to vicissitudes of weather. The most startling of Mr. Baxendell's conclusions is that the sanitary measures carried out during the last fifteen or twenty years have produced no perceptible improvement in the public health, nor checked the growing increase in the rate of mortality. Evidently hygienic science has no great achievement to boast of.

Would anything be gained by increasing by artificial means the quantity of oxygen taken into our systems? It must have occurred to many that the effects of inhaling the "life-supporter" ought to be beneficial to human health, and might be remedial in certain cases of disease. Some notions of this kind doubtless prompted the lemonade makers to put forth the "oxygenated water" that has of late appeared in the drink market. A New York physician has gone further into the matter and constructed a compact apparatus for generating the gas in a sick room as it is wanted. This consists of a small retort partly filled with chlorate of potash and peroxide of manganese, the heating of which is provided for by a gas or spout flame. The oxygen, on issuing from the retort, passes through a washing bottle, and thence to a mouth tube through which it is inhaled. Numerous experiments upon the physiological action of the gas have thus been made, and many disorders (among them diabetes, paralysis, consumption and cholera, with some cases of posioning,) are reported to have been successfully treated. Dr. Smith, the physician alluded to, has published a pamphlet detailing his original investigations.

The henkeepers of the Continent assert that they could export twice the number of eggs they now do if only some means could be discovered of readily preserving them. A score of proposals have been made to this end, and many have been tried with various measures of success; but it would appear that the right method has not yet come. In the search for it a Parisian has hit upon a process which he declares to be perfect: it consists in simply coating the egg with collodion. Varnishes of different kinds have already been tried; but they are found to flavour the albumen with the resin of which they are formed; the gun-cotton film is faultless in this respect. Another merit is that it dries instantaneously. Although we may never see a return of the time when a hundred eggs will be bought for a penny, we ought to expect a cheaper market than can now be found; and this ought to come the sooner now that a process has been perfected for extracting albumen, for manufacturing purposes, from animal's blood.

They who go into the seas of high latitudes are too familiar with the dangers of icebergs, which always conceal their greater part beneath the water, and leave only their heads visible. To warn vessels of the proximity of these floating rocks, a transatlantic inventor has made an "iceberg alarm," which, from the description that reaches us, we take to be a sort of warning thermometer, giving notice to the watch by signalling the ship's passage into the extra cold stratum of water which is generally found to surround a berg.

In their anxiety to establish silk culture in this country and the colonies, the Silk Supply Association make a modest request that ought to be—no doubt will be—readily complied with. It is that those who have mulberry trees will occasionally send to the secretary (65, Moorgate-street, London,) small parcels of fresh leaves to feed the worms, for the rearing of which the Science and Art Department have lent a room at South Kensington.

THE "NORTHUMBERLAND" TAPESTRIES.

In the metropolitan mansion of the Duke of Northumberland there is a series of exceedingly beautiful tapestries of silk on worsted, made for the ancestor of his Grace in 1758, at the then renowned establishment in Soho Square. They are thirteen in number, and obviously from designs by Zuccarelli, having unmistakable signs and tokens—the "manner" of this accomplished painter: a judicious mingling of landscape and ruins with figures. They have been hung for a century in the ante-room leading to the ball-room at Northumberland House: the latter, greatly injured by the late fire, having been restored and "renovated," it became necessary to restore also the tapestries, or, rather, to renovate them. They had not been touched by the fire; but time had encrusted them with dirt, and, in many places, the moths had been busy—indifferent to their intrinsic worth. They were, indeed, in such a state as to deform, rather than adorn, the mansion; and his Grace wisely resolved to ascertain whether effectual restoration were possible. Fortunately, he had at hand a most intelligent and ingenious counsellor and workman, who, having been for some time employed in restorations at Alnwick, and having previously obtained high repute as "restorer" of works of Art of several orders and classes, had given convincing proofs of capability: the Duke had, therefore, confidence in intrusting the delicate and important task to Mr. W. Neill, of Eccleston-street, Eaton-square. We are authorised to state that the Duke has expressed his entire satisfaction at the manner in which the work has been accomplished; for his Grace has received back, instead of a collection of defaced and soiled deformities, almost obliterated and full of holes, a series of admirable pictures worthy of the palace they now decorate. By permission of the Duke, Mr. Neill has submitted to us two of these restorations. They are almost as sound and perfect as they were a hundred years ago; and are, indeed, adornments of rare interest, beauty, and value—almost unique in England. Of late, we have visited many mansions where time-honoured tapestries are in a state of dilapidation, but which may be easily restored, and at no great cost, so as to become "things of beauty" instead of painful deformities—rendered so by clumsy contrivers assisting Time. It is certain that many of the finest tapestries of England are on the verge of ruin, or have been ruined, by the hands of slovenly servants, heedless workmen, or country upholsterers—utterly wanting in judgment and knowledge of their value. Owners of such priceless works will thank us for the introduction we give them to Mr. Neill; and we are justified in adding that our opinion may be confirmed by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, who sanctions this recommendation. Among the Art-treasures of England these tapestries may hold, as they ought to hold, high rank.—*Art Journal.*

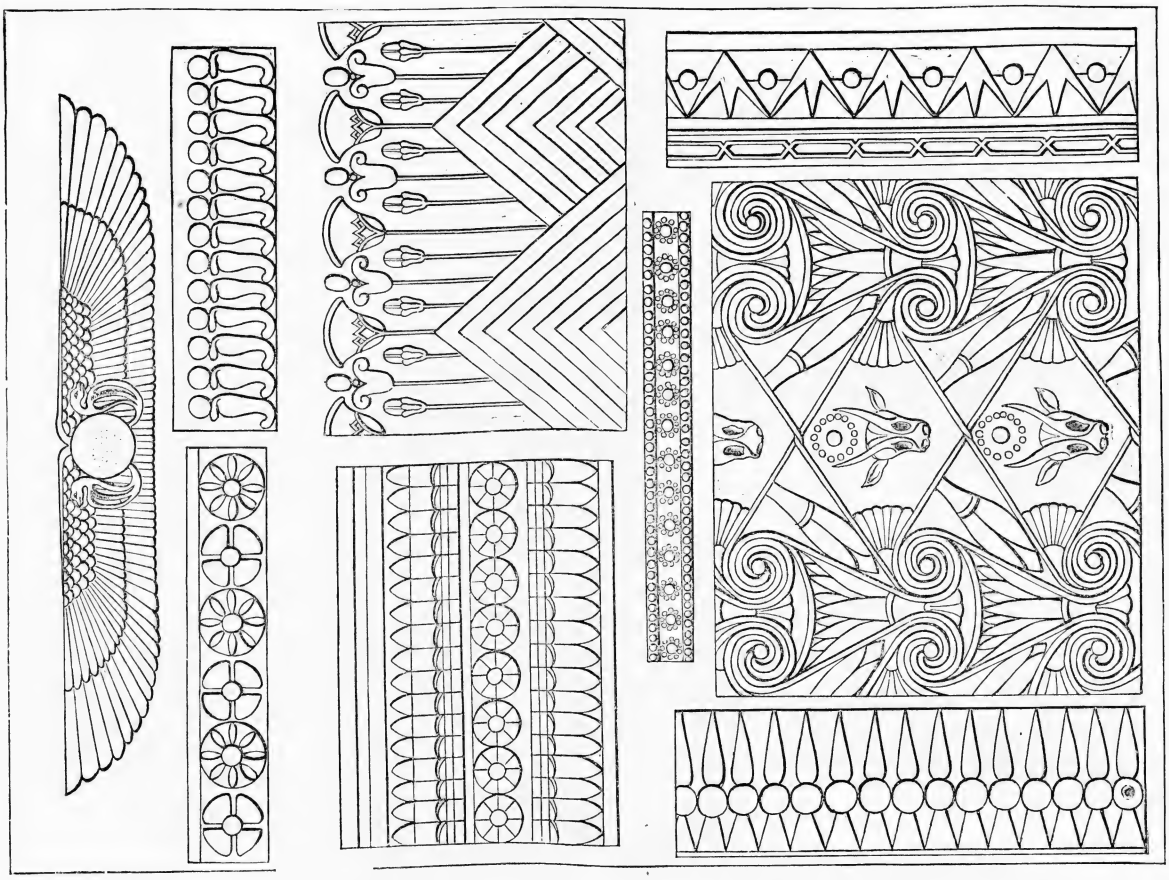
ATTEMPT TO MURDER MR. BUXTON, M.P.

On Friday morning a desperate attempt was made to murder Mr. Charles Buxton. M.P. For several years past Mr. Buxton has employed as secretary a young man, named White, a person of somewhat eccentric habits, who was under notice to leave. Mr. Buxton desired him to attend at his residence in Grosvenor-crescent on Friday at 9.30 a.m., when he was slightly reproved for not waiting for Mr. Buxton on Tuesday, and for not sending some papers by post. To this he made no answer. Mr. Buxton then said he required the direction of Colonel ———, and asked his secretary to procure for him the "Army List" from another apartment. To this request at first White made no reply, but afterwards said, in a sullen manner, that he was going to fetch it. Mr. Buxton felt annoyed at the man's conduct, and told him he had better leave the house. White remained silent, and then said, "You want the 'Army List,' do you?" and then he left the study to fetch it. On returning, his conduct became still more remarkable, and Mr. Buxton again reproved him for the manner in which he was behaving, observing that although he wished him to leave his service, he was willing to assist him in every way, and to procure for him another situation. To this White said, "I do not believe a word of it," and then leaned over the table, and gave a ferocious scowl at his master. Thinking that the man merely meant to assault him, and feeling that he was the more powerful of the two, Mr. Buxton remained sitting, and White then proceeded to his usual place at the table. Mr. Buxton again told him he had better leave the house, and was busy writing when he heard the report of fire-arms, and turning round he saw White standing looking at him, with a revolver pointing towards him. Mr. Buxton intantly threw himself on the floor of the room behind the table, when White coolly said, "Are you wounded, sir?" Mr. Buxton then rushed at his assailant, when White ran out of the room, opened the street door, hailed a hansom cab, and in a moment or so was out of sight. Mr. Buxton followed to the door, but the man had then gone. The mark of the bullet was found on the wall directly over the place where Mr. Buxton was standing at the time the pistol was fired, and the bullet was picked up in the middle of the room. Information was immediately given to the authorities at Scotland-yard, and Colonel Henderson directed Inspector Tay and Sergeant Davy to take every means for securing White.

The attempted murderer was arrested at the Maison Dorée, Paris, on Monday, armed with revolvers.

WIGS, BANDS, FRONTS, CURLS, and CHIGNONS, any Colour or Price, the largest stock in town to select from, or made to measure by first-class *men*. Human hair manufactured in all its branches—the newest fashions at the lowest possible prices. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloath Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn,* and *Vulcanite,* from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [591

EGYPTIAN.



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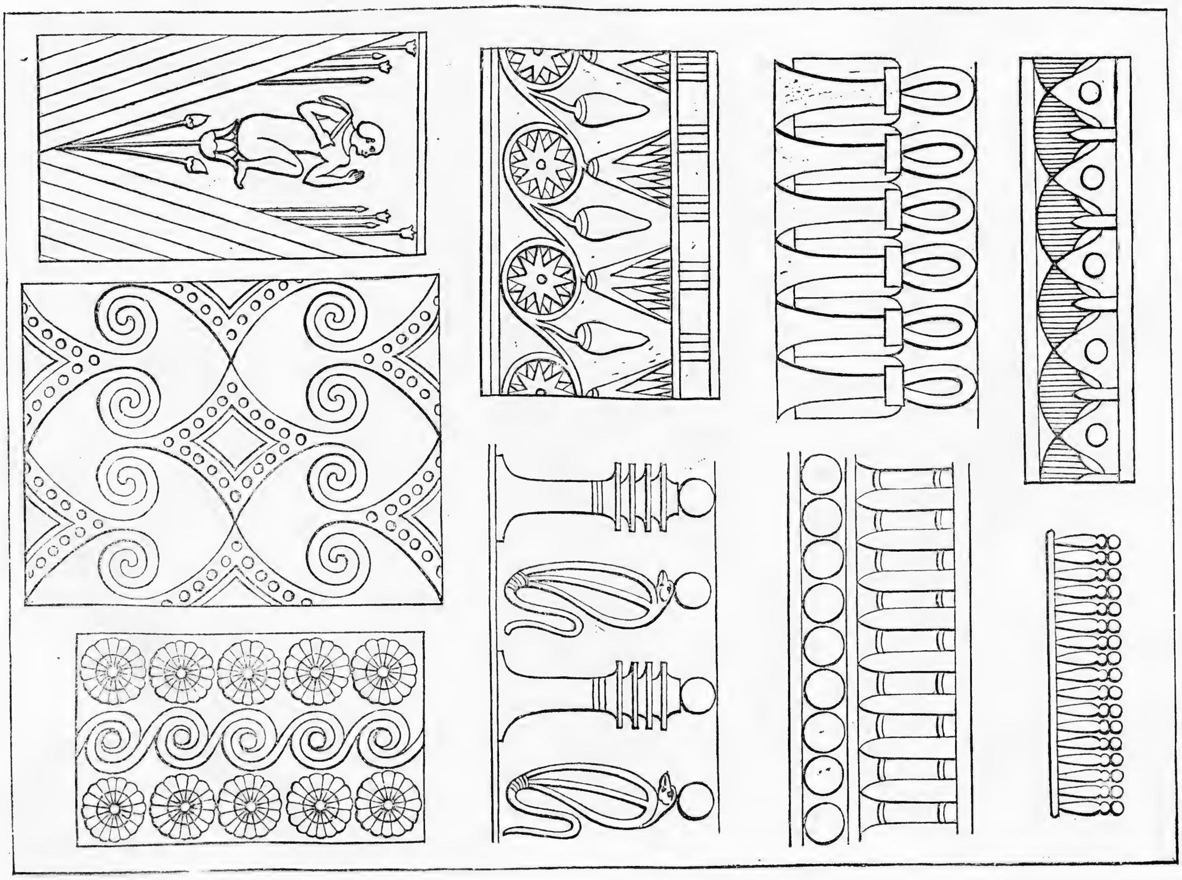
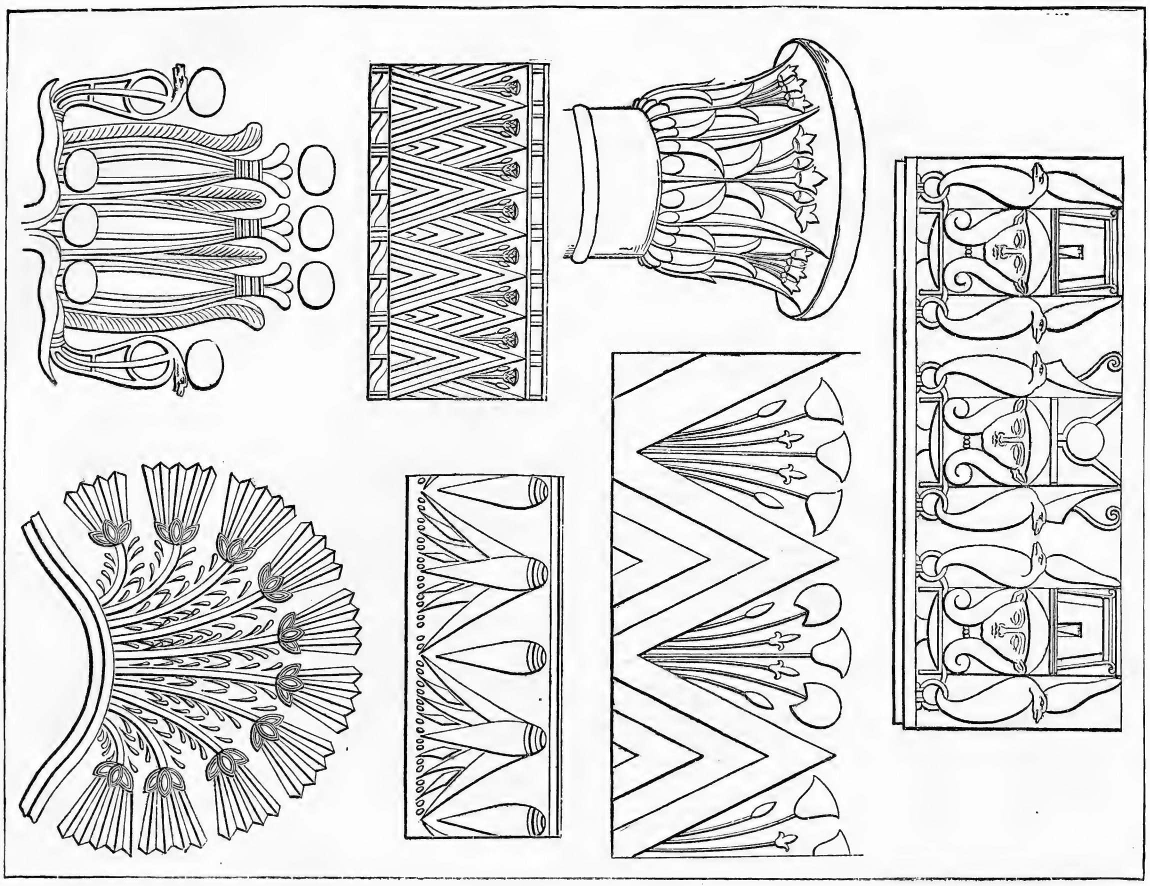
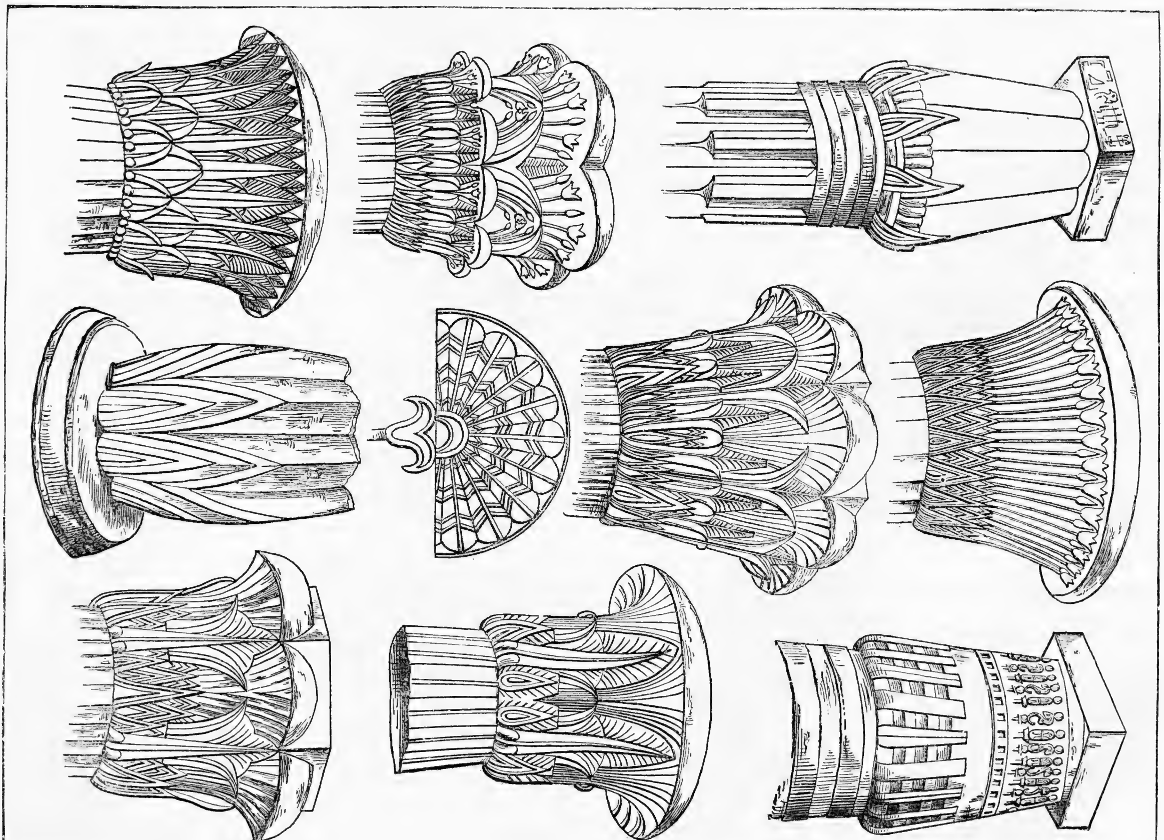


THE A. B. C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.—(*See page* 590.)—TO BE CONTINUED.





THE A. B. C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.—(*See page 590.*)—To be Continued.

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM.
Under the Management of Mr. M. H. Simpson.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY),
LAST NIGHT OF MR. JOSEPH IRVING,
And the present Dramatic Season.
RAG PICKER OF PARIS.
THIRTY-NINE THIEVES BURLESQUE,
AND
SUSAN HOPLEY.

Mr. Simpson has the pleasure of announcing that he has entered into an engagement with M. Raphael Felix, Director of the Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin, Paris, for

SIX GRAND PERFORMANCES
of French Opera Bouffe, by the renowned Composer,
OFFENBACH,
commencing MONDAY, May 23rd, and concluding
SATURDAY, May 28th, 1870.
The Company will include the world-renowned
MDLLE. SCHNEIDER.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE,
CURZON HALL, BIRMINGHAM.
Open every Evening at 7, Commencing at 7.30.
Second price, Quarter to Nine.

TO-NIGHT AND FOLLOWING EVENINGS.
THE LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.

The Greatest Triumph ever known is the production of the Grand Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
Performed by a Company of Juveniles.
All Liverpool went to see CINDERELLA,
All Dublin went to see CINDERELLA,
All Glasgow went to see CINDERELLA,
All Bristol went to see CINDERELLA,
All Birmingham is expected to see CINDERELLA.
Splendid Dresses, Gorgeous Paraphernalia, and The Dances Unequalled.

La Minuet de la Cour and the Grand Duchess Quadrille hailed with deafening shouts of applause nightly.

A HOST of EQUESTRIAN TALENT and DOUGHTY'S COMIC DOGS.

DAY PERFORMANCE on THURSDAY NEXT, at 2.30. CINDERELLA, and other Acts of Celebrity.
Prices as Usual.
Proprietor and Director, Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THIRTIETH CELEBRATION.

ON TUESDAY, the 30th August.
WEDNESDAY, the 31st August.
THURSDAY, the 1st September.
FRIDAY, the 2nd September.

PATRONS.
Her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE.
His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.

PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. the EARL of BRADFORD.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.—The Nobility and Gentry of the Midland Counties.
By order,
773] HOWARD S. SMITH, *Secretary.*

LOWER GROUNDS, ASTON.

THESE BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS ARE OPEN DAILY.

SPRING DISPLAY OF FLOWERS,
BOATING, &c.
SYNYER AND GILMER'S MILITARY BAND
Will Perform in the New Orchestra every MONDAY and SATURDAY, from Three till Eight.
BRASS BAND, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, from Three till Eight.
Admission, Twopence each.

The ASSEMBLY ROOM will be OPEN for DANCING every MONDAY and SATURDAY, from 7 till 10.30. Admission, Sixpence each.

ON EVERY FRIDAY,
A GRAND MUSICAL PROMENADE,
FROM FIVE TILL EIGHT,

When SYNYER and GILMER'S BAND will perform a Select Programme of Music. Admission, Sixpence each; Juveniles, Threepence.

SEASON TICKETS are now ready. Family Tickets, 21s.; Single Admission, 10s. 6d. These Tickets will admit to the Promenade.
740] H. G. QUILTER, Proprietor.

ROYAL PROMENADE GARDENS,
SUTTON COLDFIELD.
THESE GROUNDS ARE NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Pic-Nic, Dinner, and Tea Parties provided.
Admission 2d.
747] J. COLE, Proprietor.

A PINT OF A REFRESHING SUMMER HAIR WASH for SIXPENCE!!! Ingredients and instructions post free on receipt of six stamps, from H. Lloyd, Totnes. [760

Improved Lawn Mowers.—Mapplebeck and Lowe have on view Machines from all the principal makers. Prices, 25s. and upwards. Croquet Sets from 12s. 6d. to £5 5s. per set; Garden Seats from 4s. to 40s.; Ornamental Vases from 20s. to 60s. each; Flower Pot Stands from 5s. to 40s.; and Garden Cutlery of every description. [761

MR. JOHN ARTHUR, The Library, South Parade, Leamington, supplies the Illustrated Midland News, and will deliver it regularly to subscribers.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTISTS, BIRMINGHAM.

THE SPRING EXHIBITION
Of this Society
IS NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 till 6 o'clock.
Admission, One Shilling.
And on each Monday and Thursday Evenings, from 7 till 10 o'clock, admission, Sixpence.
Season Tickets, 5s, Catalogues, 6d.
March 24th, 1870. [689

BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
PARADISE STREET.

A CLASS for TEACHING the ART of WOOD ENGRAVING to Ladies and Gentlemen, under the Management of Mr. Barnard, of the *Illustrated Midland News*, will be formed as soon as *Twelve* names are obtained.

Days of Meeting—Mondays and Fridays,
From 2.30 to 4.30.
Fees—£1 per Session.
Apply to the Librarian at the School.
765] EDWIN LAUNDY, *Secretary.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—For £1 a very considerable sum of money may be obtained in a *bonâ-fide* MONEY TRANSACTION, established and guaranteed by Government. For Prospectus (which will be sent *gratis*), apply by letter, addressed Mr. J. A. Rinck. No. 14, Duke Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. [770

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WHOLESALE HABERDASHERS,
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ELEGANT PATEERNS FOR BRAIDING
Ladies' Dresses, &c., Traced on the Material, at
FRASER'S EMBROIDERY TRACING ESTABLISHMENT,
11, *CONGREVE STREET (close by the Town Hall), BIRMINGHAM.*
Pinking Done. Charges strictly Moderate. [757

PIANO-FORTES AND HARMONIUMS.
THE BEST OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
For Sale, or Hire, and on the three years' system,
AT MR. HARRISON'S GREAT MIDLAND PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS.
COLMORE ROW, BIRMINGHAM.
NEW MUSIC, HALF PRICE.
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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT AND CARPET WAREHOUSE.
26, 27, & 28, BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
CABINET WORKS, COACH YARD.
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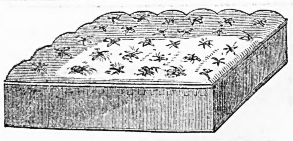

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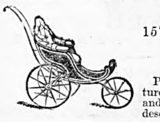

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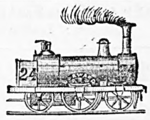

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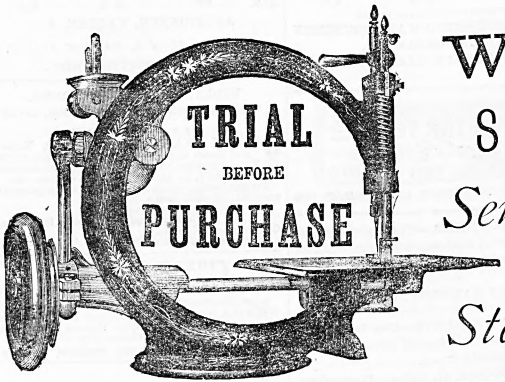

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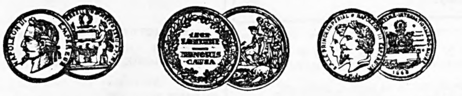

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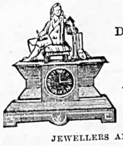

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"The Terrace, Chesterfield, June 7th, 1869.

"Since he began to wear them he has gained power and no other remedy has been tried.

"S. FOULDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—(Testimonial.)

"Osborne-place, Dundee, July 31, 1868.

"The Combined Bands are already working wonders. They are retying and strengthening the strings of life, and creating an amount of vital energy I have not felt for years.

"JAMES DEWAR.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NEURALGIA.—(Testimonial.)

"St. Leonard's Villa, Dagnall Park,
"South Norwood, Surrey.

"After two applications the Neuralgic pains in my face, &c., quite left me, and I have not had a recurrence. "EMMA B. PENNY.

"Per Tere Herbert Smith, Esq.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

TOOTHACHE, TIC-DOLOREUX, &c.—(Testimonial.)

"Wilton-le-Wear, Darlington, March 2, 1868.

"I commenced to try my hand in curing toothache among the people about me, and was most successful. "(Rev.) JOHN MASON,
"Incumbent of Fir Tree, County Durham.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PAINS IN THE BACK. — (Testimonial.)

"Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Feb. 4, 1868.

"I write to you a line to say how thoroughly satisfied (not to say astonished) I am at the result.

"F. H. ATKINSON.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

SEVERE NERVOUS DEBILITY and INDIGESTION.—(Testimonial.)

"St. Peter's-street, Ipswich, September 3, 1867.

"I have not lost a single hour from any cause since I commenced to wear the Band, and I have no trouble to eat whatever comes to hand.

"ROBERT SEAGER.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

LOSS OF VOICE.—(Testimonial.)

"Rose Villa, Cambridge-road, Turnham-green.
"March 14, 1867.

"The small Chain purchased for the young gentleman was wonderfully effective.

"THOMAS WELLS CAVE, L.C.P.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NEURALGIA IN THE EYE.—(Testimonial.)

"Woodbine Cottage, West Cowes,
"Isle of Wight, April 25, 1867.

"Used one of your chains with great success.

"H. INGLIS WEBB.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

RHEUMATISM. — (Testimonial.)

"Paragon Lodge, Broadstairs, Feb. 18, 1867.

"Having derived much benefit from your Galvanic Band, I have recommended a patient of mine, similarly affected, to try one.

"EDWARD LAYING, Surgeon.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PARALYSIS.—COMPLETE PROSTRATION. (Testimonial.)

"Twyford Rectory, Buckingham, Dec. 6, 1867.

"Afflicted for nearly two years, being completely prostrate, and unable to move hand or foot. . . . Relieved so as to be able to dress and undress myself, and walk for an hour at a time.

"MRS. PERKINS.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, TIC-DOLOREUX. (Testimonial.)

"Dunsford, June 28th, 1868.

"I have not once since had the toothache or tic-doloreux, from which I so frequently suffered previously. . . . I applied the Band to a friend of mine, suffering from acute neuralgia and face-ache. . . . It stopped the pain almost immediately, and he has not had it since.

"W. H. MAY.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, AND NERVOUSNESS, WITH HEADACHE. (Testimonial.)

"Scole, Norfolk, June 12th, 1868.

"Symptoms—Nervous, torpid fever; sometimes weak, low, irregular pulse; dull pain on left side of breast to the false ribs, faintness and flatulence. . . . The pain and all the symptons are much relieved. "GEORGE READ.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS DEBILITY. (Testimonial.)

"London, March 4th, 1868.

"I purchased one of your Combined Chain-Bands, which, I am happy to inform you, has proved very beneficial. I feel very much benefit.

"JOHN BODMAN,
"5, Arthur-street, East, E.C.
"Late of Stepney Causeway.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

RHEUMATIC PAINS. (Testimonial.)

"Sanat, Rickmansworth, Herts.

"The Chain I have cured me of rheumatic pains, from which I have been suffering for two years.

"(Miss) FRANCIS CURTIS.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS. (Testimonial.)

"Sheffield, June, 1858.

"I have very great pleasure in telling you I have no more need of your very excellent Chains, as they have done wonders in restoring my health once more, and I am now quite well. "T. J. EDWARDS.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PARALYSIS. (Testimonial).

"Hart's-hill, July 18th, 1866.

"I think more of Galvanism than ever I did. It will become a blessing to me through God. . . . I must have given myself up to die, if it had not been for Pulvermacher's system.

"GEORGE BIRKS.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

DEAFNESS, &c.—(Testimonial.)

[A lady was entirely cured in a short time by wearing a Chain on the head, and directing the galvanic fluid by the aid of sponges through the head from ear to ear.]

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS DEAFNESS.—(Testimonial.)

No. 6, High-street, Clapham, August, 1859.

"She had suffered for five years from extreme deafness and frequently unbearable noises in the head. * * * Although a week only has elapsed since the first application, she is quite restored. "Dr. NEVILLE MORRISON, L.A.S.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street. W."

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—(Testimonial.)

"London.

"A patient of mine, some years back, was cured of this malady, although it was one of nine years' standing, in three weeks, under the application of one of your Chains. "G. MIERCHISON, M.D., &c.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

SCIATICA. — (Testimonial.)

"Huddon Villa, Upper Norwood, January 12, 1869.

"The Chain Band that I bought for my wife was perfectly successful in curing her of Sciatica in two days, which she had been subjected to for four or five years without deriving benefit from medical treatment. "GEORGE BRIMTLEY.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

TIC-DOLOREUX.—(Testimonial.)

"Garstons, Malmesbury, Feb. 1, 1863.

"My wife has for years been troubled with the tic-doloreux, the right side of the face and temples being in the most excruciating pain, unbearable, distressing to behold, much more to feel. * * At last we had the Chain Band, and, extraordinary to relate, applied it at the seat of pain, and it began to abate immediately, and kept regularly retreating till there was no pain left, and it never has returned since. "R. EMERY.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

RESTLESSNESS AND INDIGESTION. (Testimonial.)

"Great Broughton, near Workington,
"Cumberland, Feb. 16, 1863.

"My wife, having applied one with decided success, can sleep much more regularly, and digest her food much better, and feels quite a different person altogether. "HENRY SIMMONDS.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

ASTHMA.—(Testimonial.)

"37, Piccadilly.

"I applied it to a delicate lady in a cough, and found it to remove every symptom in a few days.

"T. F. SEAGER.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

EPILEPSY.—(Testimonial.)

"Pilton, Shepton Mallet, Jan. 26, 1863.

"I am quite astonished at its efficacy, and feel that I owe my present existence to its use. Quite recovered. "J. PHIPPEN.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NEURALGIA.—(Testimonial.)

"1, Victoria-terrace, Cobourg-road,
"Old Kent-road, S.E., Nov. 13, 1860.

"I have found the Chain Battery of use in curing Neuralgia. * * Galvanism, by God's blessing, overcame it. "(Rev.) W. J. RANDALL.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND LOSS OF NERVOUS POWER IN THE LIMBS. (Testimonial.)

"The Moot, Downton, Wilts, Dec., 1869.

"Having put the Chain on this morning, she finds herself decidedly relieved this afternoon.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

INDIGESTION, SLUGGISH LIVER, AND GENERAL WEAKNESS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. (Testimonial.)

"14, Upper-street, St. James's-street,
"Brighton, Feb. 1, 1862.

"I am very much better in every way; sleep, appetite, and strength, all much restored.

"ANNIE AMOTT.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA. (Testimonial.)

"6. Earl-street, London-road, August 19, 1862.

"He had suffered for a long time from Tic or Neuralgia. He applied the Chain once, and was well from that hour. "G. W. COOPER.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PARALYSIS.—(Testimonial.)

"Blackmoor, by Ingatestone, Essex, Jan. 22, 1862.

"The case of the poor man, for whom I bought a Chain of you lately, is progressing favourably.

"JNO. WADES, M.D.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

CONSTIPATION.—(Testimonial.)

"Topsham, January 17, 1862.

"Constipation seems quite overcome.

"R. H. HELMORE.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PARALYSIS.—(Testimonial.)

"Basingbourne, March 14, 1862.

"Galvanism is a powerful agent in removing Nervous Disorders. My paralysed patient sleeps better, and has more use in his arm, which gets stronger. "H. SUTTON.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS HEADACHE.—(Testimonial.)

"35, Deansgate, Manchester, Sept. 18, 1865.

"The Chain Battery has done my head a great deal of good. . . . . My head is now better than it has been for many years.

"THOS. WAYNE.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

LIVER COMPLAINT and BRONCHITIS.—(Testimonial.)

"High-street, Deptford, 11th May, 1869.

"I have certainly received great benefit. . . . Since wearing them I have not had any severe pains.

"THOS. SAUNDBY.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

NERVOUS COMPLAINT. — (Testimonial.)

"Sidbury Vicarage, near Sidmouth, Devon,
"Feb. 27th, 1862.

"I purchased a Chain-Band, and used it with great benefit for a most distressing nervous complaint. "G. HOYMAS.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

ASTHMA.—(Testimonial.)

"Clofricford, by Ellon, Aberdeenshire,
"March 13th, 1869.

"The asthma has not troubled me scarcely since I wore the Band a week. "W. MORRISON.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PARALYSIS.—(Testimonial.)

"Holton Park, Holton, Oxford,
"May 13th, 1869.

"Mrs. Biscoe takes this opportunity of bearing testimony to the immense benefit of Messrs. Pulvermacher's Galvanic Batteries in cases of paralysis.

[Illustrative case follows.]

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

GOUT and RHEUMATISM, AFFECTION OF THE KIDNEYS, and NERVOUSNESS. (Testimonial.)

"Stert Cottage, near Devizes, July 2nd, 1869.

"I found immediate relief, and am able to walk seven miles in the course of the day. . . . . In fact, the benefit was beyond my expectation.

"WM. A. CHAMBERS.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

RHEUMATISM in the KNEE-JOINTS.—(Testimonial.)

"Bovesand, Plymouth, July 1st, 1869.

[Acknowledges benefit received, and requests a Band for a suffering friend, concluding]—"A friend of mine, suffering from Rheumatism in the knee, derived much benefit from the use of a Chain Band.

"ED. G. L. STREET, Lieut. R.N.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

SCIATICA.—(Testimonial.)

"Grantham, Aug. 11th, 1869.

"Tried every remedy, and was under three medical men without benefit, and then applied one of your Chain Bands, which relieved her in a few hours, and completely cured her in a fortnight.

"R. LOVICK.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co.. 200, Regent-street, W."

LONG STANDING RHEUMATISM.—(Testimonial.)

"5, Melbourne-street, Plymouth,
"26th July, 1869.

"I acknowledge with pleasure the relief afforded me in removing a stubborn and long standing case of Rheumatism and weakness in the knees.

"J. LLEWELLYN.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

GOUT, &c.—(Testimonial.)

"41, Waterloo-street, Birmingham,
"Jan. 30th, 1869.

"I have used your Chain-band for Gout, and in a case of accident in the knee joints, and pains in the back, with the most marked success.

"EDWARD SERMON.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

MUSCULAR AND NERVOUS PAINS.

"Scole, Norfolk, Feb. 10, 1869.

"I am happy to state I am completely and permanently cured after having used them (the Volta Chain-bands) for one month. "GEORGE READ.

"J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 200, Regent-street, W."

PRICE-LIST OF PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, and FLEXIBLE BATTERIES.

A. NARROW CHAIN-BANDS, for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Gouty Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, Local Paralysis, Cramp in the Extremities, according to Electric Power ... ... 18s., 22s., 40s., and upwards.

B. BROAD CHAIN-BANDS or BELTS for Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, and Nervous Complaints, &c., wearable as a Belt ... ... 22s. to 40s., and 55s.

C. BROAD CHAIN-BANDS for Nervous Deafness, Head, Tooth, and Face Ache, and Noises in the Head ... ... 21s. and upwards.

D. BROAD CHAINS, for Loss of Voice and other Affections of the Throat, Asthma, Spinal Complaints... ... ... 10s.6d., 18s., 22s., and 40s.

E. BROAD CHAIN-BANDS, for Writers' Cramp, Trembling, Nervousness, &c. ... ... 22s. to 30s., 40s., and 60s.

F. COMBINED BAND, for General Debility, Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Functional Disorders ... ... 40s. to 60s.
Complete Set, with Belt and Volta-Electric Battery... ... ... £5 to £8.

G. CHAIN BATTERIES for Extreme Nervous Debility, Paralysis, and for restoring exhausted Vital Energy (to be used in conjunction with specially Combined Bands) £3 10s. to 4 Guineas.

H. HIGH-TENSION BATTERIES, with a complete set of Combined Bands, Belts, and accessories (for special cases)... ... £10 and upwards.

I. INTENSITY BATTERIES, for treatment by Electric Baths in the patient's own bedroom in various cases, and for eliminating poisonous substances from the system (lead and mercury), Paralysis, Want of Power, &c.... ... ... 60 elem., £3 3s.; 120 elem., £6 6s.

No Galvanic Bands or Belts are genuine but those bearing the facsimile of J. L. PULVERMACHER'S signature on the label.

A Test sent gratis on loan for a week if required.

PULVERMACHER'S PAMPHLET of recent Testimonials and Medical Reports of Cures, containing other valuable information, sent post free on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee,

J. L. PULVERMACHER, GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 200, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.